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## ANDROPOV'S REPLIES TO PRAVDA ON INF RETRACED

PM031559 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

["International Review" by Lev Semeyko: "On Equal Terms"]

[Text] If you try to define the main content of the new Soviet proposals put forward on 27 October by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, it undoubtedly lies in the latest manifestation of flexibility and constructiveness. The USSR's approach toward reducing both medium-range missiles and aircraft was further developed. The question of the Soviet missiles in the eastern part of the USSR has been put in a new way. The Soviet Union's readiness to take substantial additional steps to further reduce the sharpness of the nuclear confrontation was shown. As a whole it is a major initiative which has by no means fortuitously generated such a broad and positive international response.

The value of the USSR's initiative is all the more significant in that it has been displayed at a moment when it is still not too late for the other side not only to discuss constructively what has been proposed but also -- given a real desire for disarmament -- to place it at the basis of an accord. At a minimum the Soviet proposals make it possible, if the United States abandons the deployment of the "Euromissiles" scheduled to begin in December, to continue talks and the search for mutually acceptable solutions. The Soviet Union is pursuing this search persistently.

Adhering unswervingly to the principle of equality and identical security, we proceed from the premise that it is in no way Soviet-U.S. nuclear confrontation but USSR-NATO confrontation which is occurring in Europe. Our country is threatened by the combined nuclear power of the United States, Britain, and France. The USSR's 938 medium-range delivery vehicles (473 missiles and 465 aircraft) are opposed by 857 NATO vehicles (162 missiles and 695 aircraft). Hitherto the USSR has suggested that the ceiling of this approximate equilibrium should be radically lowered by means of a reduction in U.S. and Soviet medium-range weapons whereby the numerical strength of not only aircraft but also missiles of that class (and of charges on delivery vehicles) in the possession of the USSR and NATO would be equal. Each side's 300 delivery vehicles would include 162 missiles and 138 aircraft. But some people expressed doubts here that it would be possible successfully to secure parity both for missile launchers (Soviet and Anglo-French) and at the same time for charges, considering their unequal number of different types of missiles. It was asked: Was the USSR ready to have fewer than 162 missile launchers in order to equalize the total number of charges on missiles?

"We are not worried," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said, "that with this approach and bearing in mind the number of warheads on British and French missiles, the USSR could have approximately 140 SS-20 missile launchers in Europe, that is, markedly fewer than the number of medium-range missile launchers in the possession of Britain and France." Here the total number of warheads on the sides' missiles would be equalized (to something on the order of 400 units). Equality would be achieved on the basis of reciprocal measures: The USSR would reduce the relevant number of missiles and the United States would abandon the deployment of its missiles in Europe. Parity would be assured in the "missile" part of nuclear confrontation in Europe at a radically lower ceiling.

The Soviet initiative also extends to the "aircraft" part of medium-range weapons in Europe. It has sometimes been said that the USSR's proposal for educing medium-range aircraft to 138 delivery aircraft cuts back very substantially on the U.S. aircraft (of the 695 NATO aircraft in Europe, 651 are U.S. aircraft and 44 French).

"Our aim is not to restrict the United States. Although in fairness it is worth recalling that Soviet medium-range aircraft are not based on the territory of other countries from which they could reach U.S. territory," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted in this connection. "But here too we are prepared to display additional flexibility: to establish overall ceilings for medium-range delivery aircraft which are the same for the USSR and NATO within a mutually acceptable quantitative range which could be substantially different from the range we proposed previously. The specific size of these ceilings could be agreed upon and the composition of the reduced aircraft could also be specified." In other words, let the reduction in the numbers of delivery aircraft be less radical than the Soviet Union previously suggested and let the agreement concern not all types of aircraft -- that is the USSR's counterstep. But there must be a reduction in the number of aircraft. Here the Soviet approach's principled basis remains unchanged: Equality in terms of the number of delivery aircraft should be secured in any circumstances. The Soviet proposals thus fully accord with the principle of parity and equal security in their "missile" and "aircraft" sections.

An important contribution has also been made to the questions connected with the SS-20 missiles deployed in the east of our country. The USSR has given an assurance that if agreement is reached the missiles will not be moved from the east to the west. This rules out the possibility suggested in the West that the correlation of nuclear weapons in Europe might be disrupted by resisting the missiles. Moreover, if an agreement is reached and goes into effect, the deployment of the SS-20 missiles in the USSR's eastern regions will be halted, provided, of course, there is no change in the strategic situation in the Asian region.

The USSR has also expressed readiness to embark right now on a reduction of its SS-4 missiles (we have over 200 of them) and to complete their liquidation in 1984-1985 if the United States abandons the deployment of its missiles in Europe within the declared deadline and thus makes it possible to continue the Geneva talks. If an agreement were successfully concluded on the fair basis proposed by the Soviet Union, a considerable proportion of existing SS-20 missiles would also, of course, be liquidated. The USSR thus opens up a real prospect for reaching an accord if the United States displays the readiness for it.

However, there has not been and so far is not any such readiness. Reagan claims that the Soviet proposals are being studied, yet meanwhile the State Department has said that they contain "very little that is new" and "set conditions unacceptable for reaching any accord." This makes a mockery of common sense and is an insult to the truth. For Washington it is far more important to deploy a few hundred "Euromissiles" than to abandon this plan, so dangerous to the cause of peace, and agree to the establishment in Europe of a balance of medium-range nuclear potentials at a fundamentally reduced level. Washington wants nuclear superiority -- and only that.

Under these conditions, fundamental important attaches to the question of how the Soviet Union will respond to the start of the planned deployment of the new U.S. missiles. The USSR's response is unambiguous: First, this turn of events will make it impossible to continue the current Geneva talks. The blame for that rests entirely with the United States. Second, no one should take the USSR's goodwill and desire to reach agreement as a sign of weakness. The USSR will be able to give a suitable response to any attempt to disrupt the existing equilibrium in nuclear might -- in Europe and worldwide.

The European peoples oppose the deployment of the "Euromissiles." However, some people in the West, including some groupings in the ranks of the antiwar movement who are sincerely concerned to preserve peace, advocate that the USSR, as a goodwill gesture, embark right now on the unilateral reduction of its missiles in Europe. Some people even believe that the USSR could take no defense steps at all in response to the "Euromissiles" deployment because this could give rise to a further arms race.

But this is an approach entailing a great risk to security -- and not only that of the Soviet Union. Such a crucial question must be resolved by placing at its basis the main thing -- the criterion of the states' security, which in any circumstances must be equal in order to preserve peace. This can be secured only if there is an equilibrium of forces.

There is no denying that, with a higher level of nuclear equilibrium, security would be less stable, and that is way the USSR opposes the arms race and favors disarmament. But the whole point is that if U.S. and NATO nuclear superiority (and military superiority in general) is allowed, then security will not simply be reduced. It will be fundamentally undermined. The adventurism of Washington's policy would be essentially boundless. The likelihood of a nuclear war being unleashed would increase far more than under the conditions of an equilibrium of forces at a heightened level. That is why the lesser of two evils, as they say, should be chosen. The USSR's additional, enforced, defense measures aimed at maintaining equilibrium in the event of the deployment of hundreds of U.S. "Euromissiles" will be directed toward the more effective prevention of a nuclear catastrophe under the new conditions. That is their point. To continue the unilateral reduction of our missiles in Europe under conditions when nothing attests to U.S. readiness to abandon the deployment of the Pershings and Tomahawks would mean taking a risk. The USSR will never allow that.

In what direction will events develop -- toward the consolidation of peace or the intensification of the threat of nuclear war? The USSR is prepared for radical decisions for the same of peace. The next few days will show whether the U.S. and NATO leadership is capable of understanding the gravity of the present critical moment. The Soviet Union has opened the door to reaching an accord in Geneva.

## NATO'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS SCRAPPING 'GAME' EXPOSED

PM031312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed Article: "Washington's Fraudulent Desire for Peace" -- passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] THE SOVIET UNION PERSISTENTLY SEEKS A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE. IN RECENT WEEKS ALONE, IT HAS PUT FORWARD A SERIES OF FAR-REACHING, CONSTRUCTIVE NEW PROPOSALS.

THE UNITED STATES WANTS NO AGREEMENTS ON THIS QUESTION. IT CONTINUES TO ACCELERATE THE FULFILLMENT OF PLANS FOR DEPLOYING ITS NUCLEAR MISSILES IN EUROPE. Work on preparing a number of positions for the deployment of these missiles is nearing completion. Equipment for the first consignment of 16 cruise missiles has already been delivered to the American air base at Greenham Common (England).

In the attempt somehow to reassure the West European public, conceal its militaristic aspirations, present itself in the role of peacemaker, and weaken the influence of the Soviet peace initiatives on the public, Washington has launched its latest propaganda campaign. This time the campaign is taking place under the banner of the U.S. Administration's readiness to "reduce the nuclear weapons deployed in Europe." On 27 October the NATO Nuclear Planning Group at the level of defense ministers declared the U.S. intention of withdrawing 1,400 nuclear munitions from Europe in the next 5-6 years. Speaking on the radio on 30 October, President R. Reagan stated that this decision means that "NATO will have fewer nuclear weapons left than at any time in the last 20 years."

The NATO mass media, taking up these propaganda measures scheduled by Washington for the eve of the "Euromissile" deployment, are trying to present R. Reagan's statement as a major "peace-loving initiative" and a unilateral step by the West along the path of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

But if you look at the practical side of the matter, the whole guileless trick of American "peaceableness" with nuclear munitions collapses.

First, while loudly stating the number of nuclear charges being removed, NATO figures keep quiet about how many nuclear weapons will remain in West Europe and how many new nuclear charges will be brought in in the near future, if only to equip the new U.S. medium-range missiles. They also keep quiet about the fact that at present the Pentagon is planning to manufacture more than 17,o00 more sophisticated nuclear warheads over the next decade.

Second, it is no secret that a large number of American nuclear munitions were deployed in Europe as early as the fifties. They are now obsolete both in technical terms and in simple physical terms, and therefore would in any event be subject to planned replacement. Their storage life has long since expired. As Britain's THE OBSERVER newspaper states, this step will only help get rid of some old rubbish.

BUT THE MAIN REASON FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR MUNITIONS IN EUROPE IS THAT NATO CARRIES OUT CONSTANT MODERNIZATION OF ITS NUCLEAR SYSTEMS. AS A RULE NEW DELIVERY VEHICLES REQUIRE NEW NUCLEAR CHARGES. IN THIS CONNECTION TWO STAGES OF THE MODERNIZATION OF NATO NUCLEAR SYSTEMS MAY BE NOTED.

STAGE ONE -- 1955-1965. New nuclear systems enter the armory of American troops in Europe that form part of NATO to replace obsolete aircraft-borne nuclear bombs; Corporal, Redstone, and Lacrosse guided missiles, and a little later Sargeant and Pershing-I Little John and Honest John nonguided missiles; Nike Hercules guided air defense missiles; Mace aircraft shells; Thor and Jupiter medium-range ballistic missiles; new types of aircraft-borne nuclear bombs; and also nuclear mines and nuclear artillery guns with a caliber of 280, 203.2, and 155 mm. A large number of different types of aircraft-borne bombs were replaced by a few types of multipurpose universal nuclear bombs.

STAGE TWO -- 1973-80. The more sophisticated Lance guided missiles began to arrive to replace the Sergeant and Honest John missiles; to replace obsolete types of bombs there are new bombs which make it possible to change the yield in TNT equivalent on use [bomby, dopuskayushchiye pereklyucheniye moshchnosti trotilovykh ekvivalentov pri ikh primenenii]. Neutron munitions are also entering the armories, and land-based cruise missiles, Pershing II missiles, and new guided aircraft-borne nuclear bombs are on their way.

IT IS THESE CIRCUMSTANCES -- THE MODERNIZATION OF NUCLEAR DELIVERY VEHICLES -- WHICH EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR THE "WITHDRAWAL" OF THE FIRST 1,000 NUCLEAR CHARGES FROM EUROPE IN 1980. At that time nuclear charges which had outlived their storage life and which were intended for obsolete types of arms were removed from the arsenals. BUT EVEN THEY WERE NOT SIMPLY REMOVED, BUT WERE REPLACED WITH NEW ONES. THEIR PLACE WAS TAKEN BY NEW MUNITIONS FOR LANCE MISSILES -- SOME 960 UNITS -- AND 200 MK-61 BOMBS.

A SIMILARLY FICTITIOUS ACT OF "PEACEABLENESS" BY WASHINGTON HAS BEEN DREAMED UP NOW. According to American sources, more than 7,000 American nuclear munitions are now deployed in West Europe. Some of them have been here for more than 20 years. The delivery vehicles for some of these munitions -- Sergeant, Nike Hercules, Honest John, and Pershing-I missiles, and F-86, F-100, and F-104 aricraft -- have already been or are being withdrawn from the European Continent. There are about 2,500 units of munitions for these delivery vehicles. Keeping them in Europe has become pointless.

New U. S. nuclear missiles are coming to replace them -- Pershing II missiles, long-range land-based cruise missiles, F-111, F-16, and Tornado carrier aircraft, and sophisticated air defense systems. Lance missiles are to be equipped with new munitions -- neutron warheads -- while 203.2-mm howitzers are being supplied with neutron artillery shells.

So why does Western propaganda keep quiet about these facts and fail to advertise NATO's requirement for new nuclear armaments and thousands of new nuclear munitions? Evidently it is not advantageious to talk abut that, because then the invented "NATO disarmament" would burst like a soap bubble.

IN FACT NO REDUCTION IN NATO NUCLEAR MUNITIONS IN EUROPE IS TAKING PLACE. The quantity of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe could even considerably increase. According to Western press assessments, just in the 5-year period 1984-1989 it is proposed to bring in, to replace obsolete items, the following: about 900 warheads for Pershing missiles and 500 warheads for land-based cruise missiles, some 3,000 MK-61 bombs, some 300 neutron warheads for Lance operational-tactical missiles, and about 1,200 new 203.2-mm caliber neutron artillery shells and 1,000 155-mm caliber units. And that is just the beginning of an extensive modernization of the muclear arsenal in Europe.

Moreover, R. REAGAN IS KNOWINGLY TELLING AN UNTRUTH WHEN HE ASSESSES THE NATO BLOC'S NUCLEAR MIGHT SOLELY IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF NUCLEAR CHARGES. THE MOST IMPORTANT INDICATOR OF NUCLEAR POTENTIAL IS THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL-TACTICAL AND MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR DELIVERY VEHICLES -- LAUNCHERS FOR BALLISTIC AND CRUISE MISSILES, NUCLEAR-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT, and NUCLEAR ARTILLERY GUNS. This is known very well in the Pentagon, but both R. Reagan and his military advisers prefer to keep it quiet, because they do not intend to reduce the number of nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe by a single missile, a single plane, or a single gun.

ACCORDING TO THE U.S. DESIGN, FIRST OF ALL THE LATEST MISSILES AND NEUTRON WEAPONS MUST REPLENISH THE WEST'S NUCLEAR POTENTIAL. THE ADVERTISED "REDUCTION" OF MUNITIONS READY FOR SCRAPPING ONLY SERVES AS COVER FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF OTHER, HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED NUCLEAR MUNITIONS HERE. AFTER ALL, THE NUMBER OF NATO NUCLEAR DELIVERY VEHICLES IS NOT BEING REDUCED. THEY ARE BEING SYSTEMATICALLY REPLACED WITH NEW, MORE SOPHISTICATED ONES. THUS, THE NUMBER OF NUCLEAR CHARGES FOR THEM WILL NOT BE REDUCED BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, INCREASED. THAT IS THE TRUE VALUE OF THE "PEACE-LOVING" ACT WHICH IS BEING PROPAGANDIZED.

If you disregard the U.S. and NATO game, organized for show, over the withdrawal of obsolete nuclear munitions, you can see clearly NATO's plans for rearming its troops in West Europe with the new generation of nuclear systems, which have far more modern charateristics in terms of launch range, accuracy, and destructive effect -- that is to say, it is a question of U.S. and NATO intentions of accelerating the deployment in Europe of arms which are more dangerous to the European Continent and making West European countries a U.S. nuclear powder keg.

The fuss made by President Reagan about withdrawing nuclear weapons from Europe is designed to ensure the success of the planned act of sabotage against the West European peoples. But this propaganda trick can mislead nobody. Europe's peoples are well aware of the danger to which the deception thought up in Washington leads.

## START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 3 NOV

LD031228 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 3 TASS -- Soviet and U.S. delegations to talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

## BENEFITS SALT I TREATY BROUGHT U.S. STRESSED

LD032021 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] There are many vivid stages in the history of Soviet-American relations, stages that show that two great nations can successfully cooperate for the cause of world peace. One such time was the conclusion, in 1972, on the first agreement on limiting strategic arms. In this series of programs, timed for the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, our military analyst, Colonel Eduard Grigoriyev, discusses the SALT I agreements and their importance for preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Next, our reporter's questions and the answers given by our military analyst: [questions and answers read by female and male announcers]

Question: In 1972, after very complicated talks in Moscow, two agreements were signed. One was a treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems for an indefinite period and the other was an agreement on measures limiting offensive strategic weapons for a period of 5 years. Was it a coincidence that the two agreements were signed at the same time?

Answer: No, it was no coincidence that these two agreements were concluded at the same time in 1972. When they began discussions of strategic weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States both admitted that there's an inseparable connection between strategic offensive and defensive weapons. Both Moscow and Washington realized that only mutual restraint in antimissile defense would enable progress in limiting and reducing offensive weapons. Both sides were convinced that this was the only way to curb and reverse the race of strategic arms in general. That's why, on the same day, the 26th of May, 1972, the leaders of the two countries signed both agreements that went down in history as the SALT I treaty.

Question: Why did these important agreements become possible in the seventies despite the sharpened disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States on many other issues, including United States' aggression in Indochina?

Answer: The first factor that facilitated an agreement was the Soviet Union's consistent efforts to curb the nuclear arms race. Then, as well as today, this country had no more important goal than to prevent nuclear war, which threatens the very existence of humanity. It also helped that it was recognized in the United States that there was a balance of nuclear forces on both sides. The SALT I agreement was possible because of mutual recognition of nuclear parity and a mutual desire to impede the growing nuclear danger.

Question: In the spring of 1972, when the agreements were signed, there were heated debates under way in the United States regarding plans for the big and expensive program to build Safeguard antimissile systems.

Answer: Yes, that was the most controversial nuclear program in the United States. If the advocates of these Safeguards had had their way, not only the United States but the entire world would have been dragged into an extremely dangerous contest of nuclear arms. In response to the development of antimissile weapons in the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries would have deployed similar weapons and, of course, efforts to build offensive weapons would have been intensified. So the antimissile defense treaty and the attached protocol prevented this dangerous round of nuclear preparations because the United States and the Soviet Union were limited to only one antimissile system each.

As was noted in the United States Congress, the SALT I treaties concluded in 1972 saved the United States tens of billions of dollars that would have been spent in the seventies on the Safeguard system. But there were other benefits that were far more important. The SALT I agreements that are still in effect today are a factor of stability, a factor restraining to some degree the nuclear arms race. They benefit not only the United States but the entire world.

Question: Then how can we assess President Reagan's stated plans to create in the United States, widescale systems of antimissile defensive (types)?

Answer: These plans are insane. They show that the current United States Administration would like to do away with everything positive that has been accomplished in limiting arms and by developing new types of weapons to upset the current nuclear parity, the administration hopes to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is precisely why Washington has refused to ratify SALT II, which was signed in Vienna in 1979, and why it is sabotaging the Geneva talks by deliberately making unacceptable proposals. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is stepping up the creation of increasingly more new strategic weapons that could make it impossible to limit nuclear arms. One example is Reagan's project for antimissile systems in space; and the United States Administration is working on preparing for nuclear war in Europe and in other parts of the world, in hopes of coming out the winner. This is truly insane.

Question: How is the Soviet Union reacting to Reagan's madness?

Answer: Of course the Soviet Union can give the appropriate response to any attempt to upset the current military strategic balance and it will do what it says. This was reiterated by the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, in a recent statement. But, as Yuriy Andropov said, we are fundamentally opposed to competing in the production and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. This is not out way. This cannot solve any problem that humanity is facing. Our country believes that the problems of stopping the nuclear arms race can and should be solved, and for its part the Soviet leadership is doing everything possible to seek agreement with other countries, and first of all the United States, on such problems as freezing nuclear arms and reducing them on the basis of parity. The history of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, for one the conclusion of SALT I, is evidence that such agreements are possible if there is a mutual desire to cooperate for the sake of strengthening world peace.

## JOINT DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST GAINS REITERATED

AU311738 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Lieutenant General M. Kiryan article supplied by APN, 'Special to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI': "Warsaw Pact Countries' Collective Responsibility for Defense of Socialist Achievements"]

[Text] The necessity to ensure the collective defense of socialist achievements arose primarily in connection with the establishment of the aggressive imperialist bloc of NATO. The growing danger of a new world war and the threat to the security of the socialist states forced them to set up their own defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact.

The first sitting of the Political Consultative Committee in 1956 adopted the declaration on the necessity to set up collective security to replace the existing military groupings in Europe. The socialist states of the Warsaw Pact declared that "setting up a system of collective security in Europe to replace the existing military groupings is the best guarantee for peaceful conditions for the development of the European peoples." The Warsaw Pact countries pledged to render each other comprehensive assistance, including armed assistance, in case one of them or a number of them were subjected to an armed attack.

The coordinated activity of the socialist states aimed at preventing a new world war has had and is having a positive impact on rectifying the international situation and maintaining peace worldwide. Joint efforts of the socialist countries have to a great extent hindered the activities of imperialism in Europe and in other parts of the world. It is only thanks to the consistent peace policy followed by the socialist countries that the world has been able to live in peace without major wars for 40 years and that the peace-loving states and peoples continue to wage national liberation struggles against imperialism and colonialism.

However, imperialism does not want to come to terms with the loss of its positions. In the past few months the situation in the world has been dangerously aggravated. Imperialist states, above all, the United States, have unleashed an unprecedented arms race. The United States and its allies are not concealing their aim: to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. The United States has begun a "crusade" against the USSR and other socialist countries. President R. Reagan himself has demanded that the socialist system be liquidated.

The analysis of U.S. military activities proves that they are distinctly hostile and offensive. Ever newer military doctrines and concepts of nuclear war -- "limited," "universal," "prolonged," and so on -- are being produced. This shows that NATO is trying to achieve a victory over the Warsaw Pact states.

In this situation the USSR and its allies are forced to take the necessary steps to repulse the aggression of imperialism and to defend socialist achievements. The Warsaw Pact is a defensive alliance. Its members have guaranteed for themselves the right to security, inviolate borders, sovereignty, and independence. In accordance with the pact, the member states act to ensure joint defense for themselves and are obliged to help each other if help is immediately required in order to rebuild and maintain international peace and security. The Warsaw Pact countries continue to build their relations with the capitalist states on the principle of peaceful coexistence and to demand that detente in international relations be stabilized and strengthened.

Seeking to relax tension in the world, the Warsaw Pact states have submitted over 100 proposals on partial and far-reaching measures to promote detente and disarmament. The proposals submitted by the socialist countries underlie all of the accords achieved in this regard.

The Soviet Union, which represents the line worked out jointly with other socialist countries, is the author of most nuclear disarmament initiatives. Much of the initiative in this regard also originates within the Political Consultative Committee. The Warsaw Pact countries attach special significance to limiting nuclear armaments. Following Lenin's teachings, the Warsaw Pact countries regard it as their international duty to support peoples in their struggles for freedom and independence, against colonialism and neocolonialism, and against attempts by the imperialist forces to cross swords with the liberated countries. At the session of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact countries declared themselves for the defense and independence of the peoples of Indochina, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. They declare their readiness to tighten their cooperation with the developing countries in the struggle against imperialism, for strengthening their national independence, for peace, and for social progress. The Warsaw Pact countries are determined to develop comprehensive contacts with the young states with a socialist orientation, which are their natural allies in the struggle for peace and security of peoples.

Unleashing local wars one after another, the imperialists have often brought mankind to the brink of world catastrophe, but the coordinated activities of the socialist countries have frustrated the aggression of the imperialist forces against revolutionary and national liberation movements.

The Warsaw Pact countries' joint efforts to defend socialist achievements are based on a system of accords concerning restrictions of the arms race. They believe that such accords should be supported by the largest possible number of countries. The socialist countries take the view that neither their national interests, nor their efforts to effect far-reaching disarmament measures, nor the excuse that this or that country does not possess the weapons that have been restricted or banned on the strength of the relevant accords should be an obstacle to making a common cause with them.

Since in this case accords are involved that seek to ensure lasting peace, the peoples expect that literally all states will take a stand on them because all states will be involved in a world war if one comes.

The Warsaw Pact countries are extensively cooperating in the military field, which covers all kinds of activities of the Joint Armed Forces. Working out the ways and means of the activities to ensure the collective defense of socialist achievements is now the main line of preparing the armed forces of the member states. The CPSU program states, among other things: "The patriotism of the citizens of socialist society is demonstrated by devotion and loyalty to the homeland and to the entire community of the socialist states." Activities in favor of the joint defense of the Warsaw Pact states call for the deployment in them of certain formations of the Soviet Armed Forces. This forced measure, which has been taken as a countermeasure vis-a-vis the Armed Forces of the United States and other NATO members deployed in Western Europe, primarily in the FRG, is meant to prevent militarist aggression against the Warsaw Pact countries. When the danger of such aggression is over, it will not be necessary to maintain Soviet troops in the territories of the allied states. The same applies to the Warsaw Pact Organization, which exists and gains in strength as a counterweight to NATO. As long as the NATO bloc exists and as long as the militarist circles continue the arms race, the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact members will continue their military-political alliance.

At the beginning of 1983 the world was again able to see that the Leninist line of the socialist community's foreign policy did not change. The Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries that was adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague last January stressed: "Regardless of the complicated situation in the world it is possible to overcome the dangerous phase in international relations." Inspired by this, the socialist countries continue to reinforce their joint activities by diplomatic measures taken collectively and individually by individual countries. The Warsaw Pact countries are against the policy of the imperialist states, which are seeking to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, and propose real actions to reduce armaments and armed forces. However, they are ready to repulse any act of aggression and to defend socialist achievements.

The Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee on 13-14 October of this year expressed the conviction that it is still possible to achieve agreement at the Geneva conference in line with the interests of nations.

"Taking into account the enormous importance of eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe in Europe," the communique of the Sofia session stressed, "the Warsaw Pact countries address an urgent appeal to all NATO states to make joint efforts to prevent the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to reduce the existing nuclear centers on the continent. They also appeal to all other European states to actively cooperate in order to prevent that threat and to achieve success in the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. We must not waste any possibility for achieving agreement in line with the interests of all peoples."

## CEMA POWER INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN BAKU

PM021337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Baku, 28 Oct -- Questions pertaining to the further development of the electric power sector of socialist community countries and the coordination of their national economic plans in this sector were at the center of attention of the latest session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Electric Power Sector. It ended today in Baku.

Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia took part in the session's work.

The problems of accelerating the construction of a number of power stations and power lines and also of fuel and electricity saving were discussed.

## WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS SCHEDULE NOV MEETING

LD032341 Moscow TASS in English 2249 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states will hold a consultative meeting in Sofia in the first half of November 1983, in line with an accord reached.

## FURTHER REPORTS ON UN VOTE ABOUT GRENADA

### U.S. Can Only 'Snarl'

LD040738 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has again launched rude attacks on the United Nations Organization. This time the administration's fury has been aroused by a resolution which condemns the U.S. bandit aggression against sovereign Grenada. The resolution has been passed by the U.N. General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of votes.

Speaking at a press conference in Washington, President Reagan had to admit that the USA is in point of fact in full isolation at the United Nations. Reagan said that those countries which voted for the resolution disagree with the USA over practically any matter concerning the USA which they discuss.

For his part, Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, putting everything upside down, asserted in general that the invasion of Grenada ostensibly fully accords with the principles of the U.N. Charter while the General Assembly members' wrathful condemnation of the bandit action allegedly runs counter to the goals of the international community.

The fury of the Reagan Administration is understandable. Practically all countries of the world, including the closest allies of the USA, wrathfully stigmatize the brazen intervention. It remains nothing for Washington but to snarl.

### Nonaligned Support Resolution

LD031904 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has categorically rejected the Reagan administration's high-handed attempts at reversing the world to the times of "gunboat diplomacy", to force its rule on other peoples with the use of arms, in cynical disregard of all norms of international law and civilized relations between states.

The General Assembly demanded an immediate end to the armed intervention of Grenada and immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from the country, which has been a target of an attack by the U.S. militarists.

This demand is contained in a resolution adopted by a majority vote at the assembly. The armed intervention against Grenada is described in the resolution as a crude violation of international law and encroachment upon that state's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The U.N. General Assembly has reaffirmed the inalienable right of Grenada to decide freely its own political, economic and social system and develop its international relations without intervention, interference, subversion and coercion from the outside whatever its form. The assembly has rejected the mendacious arguments in an attempt to prove the "legitimacy" of the armed attack against a sovereign state, which were put forward by the White House, and pointed to the need of all the U.N. member-states for refraining in their international relations from the threat of force or its use.

The resolution expresses regret over the death of innocent people who fell victim of the intervention, and also requests the U.N. secretary-general to analyse urgently the situation and present within 72 hours a report on that issue to the assembly.

In view of the urgency of the question and rapid change in the situation, the sponsors of the resolution -- Nicaragua and Zimbabwe demanded an immediate voting on it. The voting at the U.N. General Assembly has again demonstrated that the impudent U.S. aggression against the defenceless Caribbean state is universally condemned. The resolution was adopted by 108 votes against nine. It has been supported by the socialist states, by such big non-aligned countries as India, Indonesia, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Syria, Iraq, and a large group of West European states, including France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Sweden and Norway.

Washington's political isolation is particularly clearly seen from the list of the nine countries, which voted against the resolution. Only the aggressor itself -- the USA and six regimes in the Caribbean, who are on Washington's payroll and took direct part in the crime against the Grenadian people, plus the bloody Salvadoran junta and Israel, which itself occupies Arab territories.

Speaking on the issue of voting, Cuban First Deputy Foreign Minister J.R. Viera said that by passing the resolution, the U.N. has thus condemned the base action by the United States, which occupied Grenada.

## U.S. 'Isolation' Illustrated

LD032017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The UN General Assembly session has sharply condemned the U.S. aggression against Grenada. Vitaliy Sobolev, our commentator, is at the microphone:

Juding by it all, the U.S. Government did not expect such vehement and unanimous protest the world over in connection with the invasion of Grenada. Washington miscalculated the extent to which its gunboat diplomacy fails to correspond with the spirit of the tiems; it also underestimated the Grenadians' readiness to defend their homeland, despite the unbelievable inequality of forces. And even THE NEW YORK TIMES called President Reagan's explanations of the motives for the intervention unconvincing and cynical. THE NEW YORK TIMES is concerned that the invasion may prove to be an embarrassment. Incidentally, another major American paper, THE WASHINGTON POST, reckons that it has already weakened the United States' positions, including those in Europe and the Near East.

That is why, by an overwhelming majority, the Congress' House of Representatives demanded that the duration of the intervention be limited to 2 months. For the time being, the administration does not plan to put a halt to it and the more the situation goes on, the more obvious the embarrassment and the weakening of its position.

The essence of the United State's foreign policy defeat in this conflict does not only consist of loss of reputation and the shameful notoriety of being an interventionist and a liar -- which official Washington has reinforced yet again.

The essence of the defeeat also lies in the fact that U.S. imperialism is powerless to impose its order with impunity, even in tiny Grenada, situated in a region which the U.S. rulers have for long termed their own backyard.

And, after all, it is not just Grenada's socialist orientation that was not to their liking. The orientations of Nicaragua, Cuba and dozens of other countries are not to their liking either, as if, to borrow a phrase once penned by Ivan Andreyevich Krylov, Washington were ready to devour everyone with its eyes. Stretching the Krylov analogy, one can say that you just can not change imperialism's wolfish nature; it attempts, and will continue to attempt to extinguish the flames of the liberation struggle wherever in the world they may flare up. But there are more and more flames and imperialism is getting burned more and more trying to put them out. Life shows that a feeling of self-preservation is not alien to it. It was precisely this feeling that made Washington decide to choose seemingly defenseless Grenada as its target of attack and to send such a powerful squadron there. But, in this case too, the foreign policy loss overshadows by a long shot what the United States has managed to obtain. The full isolation which Washington is now experiencing was reflected with full clarity during the UN General Assembly session.

### UN Inspection Tour Planned

LD040501 Moscow TASS in English 0400 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- The item on the U.S. invasion of Grenada remains in the centre of attention of the United Nations Organization. It has been announced here that Diego Cordovez, UN under-secretary general, has urgently gone to the island, which is occupied by the U.S. military, to acquaint himself with the situation on the spot.

The trip has been undertaken in accordance with the resolution which the UN General Assembly passed yesterday and which demands that the military intervention Grenada be immediately discontinued and that foreign troops be withdrawn. The same resolution contains a request to the UN secretary-general to submit within 72 hours a report on the situation in Grenada. Upon receiving such a report, the UN General Assembly will continue to discuss the item on the U.S. invasion of the island.

## UN DISCUSSES ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQI NUCLEAR PLANT

LD031129 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Discussions on the Israeli armed aggression against the Iraqi nuclear research centre and its serious consequences to international peace and security have begun at a plenary meeting of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The delegates have been submitted a report of U.N. Secretary General Perez De Cuellar who, assisted by international experts, prepared a study of the consequences of the piratic attack perpetrated in 1981. The document forcefully shows that Israel's act of banditry has grave negative consequences for the achievement of a Mid-Eastern settlement and for the development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Israel's claim that the attack was a "defensive action" is at odds with reality, Iraqi delegate Wissam Zahawyi [title and spelling of name as received] stated. Iraq is party of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Iraqi nuclear research programme is oriented exclusively to peaceful purposes.

Iraq has never perpetrated any action that would be contrary to its commitments under that treaty. At the same time, Kuwaiti delegate Muhammad Abu al-Hasan stressed, Israel stubbornly refuses to sign the treaty and its nuclear ambitions have ben repeatedly discussed by the U.N. General Assembly. Israel's disregard for the treaty graphically shows that its true goal is the acquisition of nuclear weapons to establish its supremacy in the Middle East.

It is beyond doubt, Mohamed Sahnun, Algeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, stressed, that the continued suppression of the sovereignty and independence of a number of Arab countries by Israel, including the bomb raid on the Iraqi nuclear plants, is only possible because of the comprehensive support of the United States, which shares responsibility for Israel's systematic crimes. Tel Aviv, enjoying Washington's direct backing is persisting in its aggressive policy and continues its threats to perpetrate new attacks on the nuclear plants of not only Iraq but also of other countries.

The Arab caucus at the United Nations submitted to the session a draft resolution requesting the U.N. Security Council to consider the question of adequate measures to prevent Israel's repeated attacks on nuclear plants.

## HEAD OF CEMA UN DELEGATION ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD040840 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- Z. Kurowski, head of the delegation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly here, has declared in support of broad development of economic relations between states on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Speaking at a press conference at the U.N. headquarters, he pointed out that a number of Western states of late are trying to hinder the process of international economic cooperation by applying economic sanctions, bans and other discriminatory measures against CMEA countries from political motives. Experience, including the quite recent one, indicates that the use of such methods does not bring advantages to anyone. Such a policy quite often boomerangs against its inspirers. Unfortunately, the lessons of history are not of benefit to some Western states.

The head of the CMEA delegation stressed that the socialist countries' cooperation with the developing states is built on an equal basis. Rendering assistance to them, CMEA countries do not pursue selfish or political aims. Meanwhile one can speak of Western "aid" only in inverted commas. Western powers, granting about 10,000 million dollars in "aid" every year, pump out of the developing countries through various channels the resources which surpass the aid many times over. Those countries' annual losses as a result of trade-and-economic relations with Western states in the seventies were estimated by experts at 50-100,000 million dollars.

## REAGAN REMARKS ON GRENADA 'BRIGANDAGE' BLASTED

LD032254 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- The American troops have completed the criminal operation for the capture and occupation of the independent sovereign state of Grenada. Addressing a press conference today, President Reagan cynically said that Washington's "objectives have been achieved" in Grenada and "as soon as the logistics permit," U.S. troops will begin withdrawing from the Caribbean island.

Meanwhile, as follows from press reports, the interventionists are not in a hurry to get out of Grenada. Nearly 3,000 American soldiers will stay in the island for an indefinite period of time. They will continue operations for the suppression of resistance of the population, after which they will be replaced with a so-called "multinational force."

Reagan was again trying to justify the bandit attack against a tiny state by mendacious verbiage on some "rescue mission," which is the term used by him to describe this armed action, and also claimed that "mountains of Soviet weapons" had been found in the island.

This big lie has been completely refuted by the American press itself, which has received irrefutable evidence that absolutely nothing threatened the American citizens in Grenada, and the invention about "Soviet and Cuban weapons" and mythical "secret papers" are a heap of lies of those who are trying after the event to justify the act of international brigandage.

Despite the fact that the bandit intervention was wrathfully condemned by practically the whole world community, and the United States has found itself in complete isolation, the American President made it clear that he further intends to perpetrate armed brigandage in the world. Answering one of the questions, Reagan said that the United States would act similarly against another state, "if all conditions were the same." As far as the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, which condemns the bandit action and demands immediate withdrawal of American troops from Grenada, is concerned, the U.S. President has once again demonstrated his arrogant and scornful attitude so that authoritative international forum by saying that "it did not upset my breakfast at all."

## FUNDS REQUEST FOR RDF BASE IN EGYPT OBSERVED

LD031814 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- President Reagan sent to Congress the request on earmarking in the current fiscal year more than 55 million dollars for construction of joint military structures on the Egyptian Ras-Banas base. The Pentagon intends to use that base for units of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force formed for interventionist operations in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf Zone, like that in Grenada.

Ras-Banas is one of the numerous strongpoints which the Washington administration has got for the Rapid Deployment Force in different parts of the world. The strength of the Rapid Deployment Force now reaches almost half a million men.

### SENATE APPROVES MORE AID TO 'SOMOZIST REMNANTS'

LD040406 Moscow TASS in English 0021 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- The U.S. Senate, bowing to the Reagan administration, voted on Thursday in favour of continuing CIA assistance to anti-government groupings in Nicaragua engaged in subversive actions against the Sandinista government. The aid clause has been included in a bill on intelligence appropriations for fiscal 1984, approved by the Senate. According to U.S. news agencies, the CIA is planning to use about 20 million dollars to support Somozista remmants expelled from revolutionary Nicaragua.

The U.S. course towards gross interference in the affairs of foreign states was sharply criticised during the debate on the bill by sober-minded legislators. Sen Patrick Leahy (Democrat from Vermont) said, in particular, that President Reagan's policy with regard to Nicaragua is unlawful. Foreign policy, he noted, should not come down to subversive operations.

### HOUSE MX APPROVAL STARTS 'NEW ARMS RACE ROUND'

LD040425 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The dangerous preparations for a nuclear war are in full swing in the United States. On Tuesday the House of Representatives approved funds for the full-scale production of the MX nuclear missile. Two-point-two billion dollars are allocated for building the first 21 of an estimated 100 missiles the Reagan administration wants to place in Wyoming and Nebraska. According to press reports it was the last House vote needed before the production of the 10-warhead weapon begins. The Senate is expected to approve the weapon. This means that the United States initiates a new round of the nuclear arms race which leads to an ever growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Let's recall that the MX missile carries 600-kiloton warheads. In other words, each warhead is 30 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Military experts regard the missile as a first-strike weapon which has nothing in common with defense purposes. The MX is a weapon of nuclear aggression and its deployment in the United States is a destabilizing factor in international relations.

Seeking congressional approval of the missile, President Reagan tried to create the impression that he puts emphasis on arms control. He referred to the findings of his Scowcroft commission, which called for placing 100 MX missiles in the existing Minuteman silos, for developing a mobile single-warhead missile, and for putting greater emphasis on arms control. But in fact the President concentrates on the first part of the Scowcroft commission's recommendations, that is, on the development of new nuclear missiles; and he refuses to do anything to promote arms control negotiations.

This resembles Reagan's approach to the NATO double decision, which contains two provisions: one about the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the other about talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The White House has chosen the deployment of new American Pershing II and cruise missiles, and is hurrying to send and site them in Europe. As for the talks in Geneva, President Reagan does everything to undermine them. The administration's assertion the that MX and the Pershing II and cruise missiles are needed as a bargaining chip in SovietAmerican arms control talks is aimed at misleading the public. It's another big lie of President Reagan's.

If the United States produces and deploys new types of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will be forced to produce and deploy similar weapons to ensure its defense and the defense of its friends and allies. There is only one way to promote arms control talks and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe: that is to seek mutually acceptable agreements based on equality and equal security. The Soviet Union has put forward many constructive proposals to achieve the purpose. Among them is the proposal to mutually freeze all nuclear arsenals and substantially reduce them after that. But the Reagan administration rejects all Soviet initiatives on disarmament. The decision to produce the first 21 MX missiles and the current preparations for the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe are aimed at breaking the existing balance of forces. These actions are fraught with new dangers for international security and universal peace.

## REAGAN ADMINISTRATION RECORD TO DATE ASSESSED

### 'Big Stick' Triennium

LD031422 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: "Even if someone had illusions as to the possible evolution for the better in the policy of the incumbent American Administration, the latest developments have dispelled them. For the sake of its imperial ambitions, it is going so far that one begins to doubt whether it has any brakes prevent if from crossing the mark before which any soberminded person would stop," Yuriy Andropov said in a recent statement. Latest developments have confirmed this astutely shrewd assessment time and again.

There will be three years on November 4 since Ronald Reagan was elected the U.S. President. What have these years meant to the United States and its foreign policy? First of all, unwitnessed militarist psychosis and unprecedented spending on forced preparations for war. The country where the acutest economic crisis that erupted in the early 1980s is still making itself painfully felt in many key industries and where the number of the totally and partially jobless has reached 18 million is throwing huge funds into the furnace of the insane arms race instead of using them to solve burning social problems. Taking advantage of the war hysteria it has provoked itself, the White House recently passed through Congress a military budget exceeding 280 billion dollars, an all-time high for peacetime. The policy of fueling the arms race and attempts to wreck the strategic military parity existing in the world no matter how are being accompanied with the elaboration of the cannibalic concepts of "first nuclear strikes" and of "limited" exchanges, "star wars" and other nuclear clashes.

During these three years Washington, which has launched a "crusade" against socialism, against all forces of peace and progress, also demonstrated, and is demonstrating now, that it views force, "the big stick," almost as the only method of conducting international affairs. The "undeclared war" against sovereign Afghanistan, U.S. complicity in the Israeli military's crimes in long-suffering Lebanon, and attempts to use hirelings to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua -- these and other facts are incontrovertible evidence that the "Reagan team" have institutionalised gross interference in others' affairs, international banditry and terrorism as government policy. Their impudent aggression against Grenada is one example of how U.S. ruling circles, itching with inordinate imperial ambitions, are using force to flout the nations' inalienable right to independence and acting as the international sheriff.

The three years, finally, were also marked by the higher than ever activity of the ominous alliance of arms manufacturers and lies manufacturers that has taken shape in the United States.

Who is it, may one ask, that is busily trying to pass for a "peace-maker" and play the moralist, by teaching all and sundry how they should live and what home and foreign policy they should pursue? It is those who are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, threatening to deprive millions upon millions of people of their prime, fundamental right -- the right to life. It is those who have extended their patronage to South African racists and who are nursing the fascist-type junta in Chile. It is those who are in their own country ruthlessly suppressing trade unions, throwing campaigners against racial discrimination behind bars, and using force to disperse mass demonstrations for peace. The pharisaism of Washington "crusaders" has no bounds, indeed.

The German emperor Wilhelm II ordered in his time that all guns should bear the following inscription: "The king's last argument". We do not know whether the U.S. missiles and warheads bear any inscriptions other than "made in U.S.A.", but Reagan and company clearly consider nuclear weapons their "main argument" in their bid to dominate the world. But the peoples will not allow this "argument" to be employed.

## 1,000 Days of 'New Cold War'

PM021325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer S. Kondrashov: "Total License"]

[Text] In our ordinary lives we are well aware of the word to apply to a man who treats facts as he chooses and turns the truth upside down or -- which does it no more good -- inside out. But what if this is not in ordinary life but in political life and the man is not a private individual but an official figure? And what if it is a case not of individual acrobatic exercises with the truth but of a principle, of a system, of the firm conviction that the most convenient pose, the best pose for the truth is standing not on its feet but on its head? And what are you supposed to call this official?

Let's give him the name of the post he holds -- President of the United States. And let let's turn to examples, especially as there is an abundance of them, particularly recently, now that the Ronald Reagan administration, with the man who has headed it and given it its name, has celebrated 1,000 days in office and has in this connection been engaged in the propaganda of its achievements.

Let's begin with a recent interview which the President gave to UPI observer Donald Lambro. The interview did not last that long -- 35 minutes. But how long do you need to upturn the truth? In a half-hour the President managed it twice and, moreover, on the very important question of his attitude toward the arms race and arms control.

Firstly, the President said that were it not for his, Reagan's, position, which is restraining the Russians at the Geneva talks, "The Soviet Union would have been delighted to be able to continue the arms race alone."

Secondly, he said: "It was only the world public which made the Russians join in these talks. They cannot risk standing aloof."

If a private person were to display disregard for the truth on the same scale in our ordinary life then, without passing him by, we might advise him, somewhat crudely but perfectly reasonably: If you lie, know when to stop! But you cannot bring yourself to say that to the President, even if he knows no bounds. You cannot bring yourself to say it, but what then of the truth? After all, the truth is more precious than manners. And everyone can remember the facts, and there is no difficulty in remembering them.

And so it follows from Ronald Reagan's assertion that only the international public could drag the firmly entrenched Russians to Geneva, where the Americans were tired of waiting for them at the conference table. A false assertion: In fact, just the opposite was the case.

Ronald Reagan came to power on 20 January 1981, but it was only 10 months later, on 30 November 1981, that the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe were resumed in Geneva. And those 10 months of delay rest wholly on Washington's conscience, because it was only in November 1981 that the U.S. President consented to the talks (advancing that "zero option" which -- with various interim variations -- is still blocking an agreement). And the role, mentioned by the President, of the world public -- above all the West European public -- was in fact, through the imposing antinuclear demonstrations in the fall of 1981, to force the Americans to meet with the Russians in Geneva. That is how the truth looks with the right side up.

But perhaps, in speaking of world public pressure, the President has in mind the other Geneva talks between the United States and the USSR -- on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

But here too everyone can see the truth, and he will not succeed in turning it around. Yes, these START talks began in June 1982, almost 18 months after Ronald Reagan entered the White House. But again it was not the Russians but the Americans who refused to budge all this time. The U.S. President, having thwarted the results of the previous 7 years of Soviet-U.S. work and dismissed the question of the U.S. Senate's ratification of the SALT II treaty signed by his predecessor, only agreed in May 1982 to embark from scratch on strategic arms talks. He agreed under pressure from his allies and the world public, primarily the U.S. public: In the spring of 1982 the mass movement for a freeze on the two powers' nuclear arsenals spread through the United States with the speed of a forest fire.

If the President has forgotten, we can remind him that he persistently kept quiet about the START issue from May 1982 until his speech in Eureka. And when he was pestered about this once he frankly explained his delaying tactic by citing the intention, as he put it, of "conducting more realistic talks with a consideration of what we can use to threaten them." "Them" means us -- threatening us with new strategic weapons systems. It is in developing military programs and pushing them through Congress that the Ronald Reagan administration has engaged and continues to engage -- before Geneva and during Geneva. It is only now that the popular word "flexibility" appears in Washington. It was unknown before, and there was talk only of toughness, of a position of strength.

The reader asks: Why cite all these facts known to everyone even if the man from the White House has distorted them yet again? You can't please everyone, but the facts speak for themselves, whatever the latest slander leveled against the Soviet Union by the U.S. President. True, but unfortunately wisdom with regard to facts which speak for themselves does not put right the state of affairs in the world. And I have cited two old examples not in order to rehabilitate the truth or to shame those who are turning it upside down. What world does the U.S. President live in? -- that's the question. Why, in his statements, does he juggle so recklessly with the realities of international life? It is not a case of forgetfulness -- if he wanted he could easily do away with that shortcoming with his assistants' aid. And it is not even a case of the arbitrary treatment of well-known facts. It is a question of his way of thinking, which allows all this easily and naturally. If the facts speak for themselves, but against us, then too bad for the facts -- that way of thinking. Too bad for the facts, if they fail to fit in with his long-standing, firm system of ideas about the Soviet Union, if they do not work toward the principle of an organically hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. That is his way of thinking, and from it there stems a way of acting which is alarming us all increasingly.

The U.S. President's provocative independence of facts was fully revealed at his 19 October press conference to mark his administration's first 1,000 days.

Again he spoke of the Russians arming themselves and of the Americans disarming themselves (before Reagan) and of how it was this discrepancy that doomed to failure all the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks held (before Reagan). To support this, here is a typical Reagan statement: "I know that in the past the history of the talks has been a history of very long talks. But you will note that some talks in the past were so long because the longer the Rusaisns sat at the conference table, the further we were undertaking unilateral disarmament. And they concluded that they only had to wait and they would be able to get what they wanted. Now we are no longer behaving like that. We are arming ourselves."

"We are arming ourselves...." But even Reagan's predecessors were by no means disarmers. One knowledgeable American, Elton Fry, director of the influential New York Council of International Relations, recently mentioned in THE WASHINGTON POST that since 1968 the "disarmers" in the White House have more than doubled the total arsenal of U.S. strategic warheads -- from 4,000 to approximately 10,000.

Elton Fry's article is entitled "Strategic Myths are Misleading Reagan." He has in mind the U.S. "hawks'" myths about the United States' nuclear missile gap. The author expresses the fear that the President and his closest companions in arms, with their inadequate experience, "are constantly being misinformed on key issues in defense policy." He concludes that "Ronald Reagan has fallen victim to his administration's penchant for assertions which, it emerges, do not correspond to reality."

Anxious to retain hope, Elton Fry underrates the problem and is too generous with Ronald Reagan. No, in our view the U.S. President has not been the victim of misinformers. He has become their leader because misinformation of this sort, as we have already said, accords with his way of thinking and vindicates his way of acting.

As for the history of Soviet-U.S. arms control talks into which Ronald Reagan tried to delve, it attests that in conducting talks the U.S. side has never forgotten its strategic needs or the new military programs, has never "disarmed unilaterally." We can seek confirmation from, for instance, Henry Kissinger, who under Presidents Nixon and Ford from January 1969 through January 1977 was at the U.S. helm of state. In his memoirs "White House Years" Kissinger describes the history of the drafting of the treaty on limiting ABM defense systems and the interim agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation and their conclusion between the United States and the USSR in 1972. Then he writes: "In the course of the year immediately following the SALT agreement, we began to implement a whole series of new strategic programs with a view to overcoming our lag: the development of the B-1 bombers, MX missiles, cruise missiles, and the Trident missiles and submarine system. In truth, events took a turn which meant it was time to heed the opinion of a senator who once told me that from the financial point of view we cannot allow ourselves to conclude another SALT agreement if it leads to the same increase in our strategic budget."

That is how (before Reagan) matters stood with regard to U.S. "unilateral disarmament." But everything is relative. And the unnamed senator's grim joke would no longer work under Reagan because it is precisely the absence of new and more exhaustive agreements on strategic arms limitation and reduction that is creating truly unprecedented opportunities for increasing the U.S. strategic budget. It is these opportunities which the U.S. Administration is using in proclaiming: "We are arming ourselves."

Doing violence to the facts and the truth is only part of the picture -- and not the main part. In the time the incumbent President has been in office, with the various reshuffles in the Washington hierarchy and with the changes of secretary of state and the President's national security aides, disputes have frequently broken out as to whether Ronald Reagan has more in him of the "ideologist" imprisoned in the armor of anticommunism or more of the pragmatist who considers the realities of the surrounding world. He himself has proved, not without success, that there is no place for illusions in his assessments. To formulate briefly the crux of the problem, the U.S. President denies the right of existence to the socialist system (believing that the place for it is on the "ash heap of history") and therefore he denies in principle peaceful coexistence between the two systems.

When reading the report on Reagan's "jubilee" press conference -- his 20th -- one recalls the 1st, in late January 1981, when the new administration had before it not only its first 1,000 but also its first 100 days, which are marked according to tradition. It is hard to forget those first 100 days. In the course of that period relations with the Soviet Union were immediately given a provocatively tough tone of hostility, enmity, and confrontation. The U.S. President did not extend a hand for the sake of a common goal, peace on earth, but threw a stone -- and what a stone! -- at another nuclear-missile power. He unleashed deliberately wounding attacks on us and, without bothering with proof, asserted that it was impossible to deal with the communists because they can lie and mislead, do not follow the principles of generally accepted morality, and do not observe the accords which have been reached. At the time a great deal was written about the cold winds blowing from Washington, and they were essentially the winds of a resumed cold war.

And now 1,000 days of Ronald Reagan's term in the White House have elapsed and in this time he has provided the world with ample proof that the accusations he has leveled against the other side should by rights be sent to his present address on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is he who treats the truth unceremoniously and preaches the principle of total license in international life. In its most blatant and cynical form this was expressed at the selfsame press conference we have been studying. Never before have such praises been sung to the CIA or to the U.S. Government's covert activity in general. The president said: "I think that covert operations are a component of the government's activity and come within its duties." And even more pointedly: "I really believe that a country which supposes that its interests are best safeguarded by conducting clandestine activity has the right to pursue this activity."

The specific pretext for this statement was the CIA's covert war against the Nicaraguan government but, of course, Reagan went beyond the framework of his Central American policy. He formulated an entire program. He placed the nonexistent right to clandestine subversive operations in principle above the norms of international law. Where international law ties the U.S. leaders' hands and impedes their freedom of action, where Washington's interests, in the President's words, "are best safeguarded by conducting clandestine activity," there Ronald Reagan proclaims his "right" to put into the arena his special services, his cloak-and-dagger knights, and the international terrorists employed by the U.S. state.

And it is just one step from the clandestine to the overt. This can be seen in the example of Nicaragua again, where the CIA's wide-ranging subversive operations against the Sandinist government have long been no secret. And it is just one more step to the aircraft carriers and Marine battalions, to direct armed intervention in Lebanon, to overt, unprovoked aggression against Grenada. The seizure of the Caribbean island state is a demonstration and, as of now, the culmination, of the policy of high-handed force which Washington pursues.

From the imperialist way of thinking they are moving on to practical actions bringing suffering and bloodshed to other peoples (and to the U.S. people) and enhancing the threat of a major, catastrophic war. Appetite comes with eating. The lesson of Grenada teaches us that it is in the interests of all peoples to cub this appetite of Reagan's before it is too late.

## U.S. CHARGE OF SOVIET SUPERIORITY 'MYTHOMANIA'

PM041030 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Washington Mythomania"]

[Text] Lies and slander are an essential ingredient of Washington's policy. The White House cannot conceive of taking any step without using them, whether it be inside the country or in the international arena. And the more sinister its plans are, the more lies and slander it uses to cover them up. This is confirmed, for example, by the U.S. bandit attack on freedom-loving Grenada, which has never threatened anyone with anything. The killings on that small island have shown the whole world that the Washington administration is a champion of "international terrorism." This is also indicated by the Americans' aggressive actions against Nicaragua, the purpose of which is to overthrow the sovereign state's legitimate government and make the Nicaraguan people abandon their chosen path of development; and by the genocide in El Salvador. All this creates an explosive situation in the region which jeopardizes world peace and the peoples' security.

Today the Washington myth-makers are shouting about "Soviet strategic military superiority." Who needs this latest lie, and why?

Strategic military parity between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is an undeniable fact. It has been proved by military experts, is acknowledged by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and is stated in relevant Soviet-American documents. The fact that it actually exists is evidence by many things, including the behavior of the U.S. President himself.

If the U.S. strategic military "lag" and the "Soviet Union's aggressivenes" were facts, the U.S. President would not date behave so cynically and stoop to what might almost be called the language of the gutter when addressing the USSR. Pug dogs bark at elephants only in fables [allusion to Krylov fable]. Even the U.S. President must know that. Of course, Reagan himself does not believe in the Soviet military threat and the U.S. lag in the arms sphere that he constantly keeps on about. This is done for the benefit of the forces that dislike every aspect of the established strategic balance.

The balance materializes the principle of identical security for the USSR and the United States and contributes, as the seventies showed, to relaxation of tension. It objectively leads toward the freezing and reduction of armaments and therefore of the profits of the monopolies which make weapons and military equipment. Nor is it to the liking of the exploiter classes; it makes it more difficult for them to find outside "culprits" for internal troubles. The main point is that parity of forces does not provide the United States with dominant world positions and the role of international gendarme.

That is why the U.S. ruling circles, which express and defend not the U.S. people's interests but the greedy appetities of the military-industrial complex, are bent on disrupting the established balance of power and attaining military superiority, and thereby securing conditions for implementing their concepts of a "first nuclear strike," "limited nuclear war," and the "destruction of socialism as a social system."

Speaking at the commissioning ceremony of the battleship "New Jersey," Reagan said, in part: "Superiority at sea is essential for us...We must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea, and the underwater expanses in order to ensure access to all the oceans."

In order to validate these wild ideas in some way, make the legislators elevate them to the rank of state policy, and wring from the taxpaper further trillions of dollars for military purposes, the United States invented the myth of "Soviet strategic military superiority" and is trying to squeeze everything it can out of this outright lie.

These fabrications have been exposed time and again in speeches by leaders of our party and state and of the Soviet Armed Forces. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and his replies to PRAVDA's questions are a fitting rebuff to President Reagan's malicious attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They provide a class analysis of the world situation and a principled assessment of the U.S. Administration's militarist course in international affairs.

"The deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe," the communique on the extraordinary session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee stresses, "will inevitably result in a dangerous deterioration of the entire situation of the continent and in the world as a whole and in the growth of the threat of nuclear war with catastrophic consequences for the peoples." Unfortunately, many people have not yet realized this. The malicious chorus of imperialist reaction, conducted by the U.S. President himself, is managing to mislead the uninitiated. On orders from Washington many U.S. partners in aggressive blocs are endeavoring to keep up with the U.S. Administration in the spreading of anti-Soviet lies. In so doing they are dreaming of carrying out their plans to attain military superiority over the USSR and prepare for the most monstruous crime against the peoples -- nuclear war. But mankind has not lost and cannot lose its reason. The stronger the anti-Soviet hysteria and unbridled militarist psychosis become, the more thoroughly and quickly the peoples are recognizing their real meaning. This is confirmed also by the movement in defense of peace and the people's right to live which is spreading in all parts of the world. The U.S. militarist course is encountering increasingly sharp criticism in the developing and nonaligned countries.

There is no doubt that the malicious fabrication and brazen slanders which are currently being used in an effort to pave the way for world domination and to justify a misanthropic policy will sooner or later burst like a soap bubble, and the mythomaniacs will end up on the ash heap of history. "No one can reserse the course of history," the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says. "The USSR and the other socialist countries will continue to live and develop in accordance with their own laws -- the laws of the most advanced social system... The Soviet Union will be able to make an appropriate reply to any attempt to disrupt the strategic military balance, and there will be no discrepancy between its words and deeds." The start of preparations for the deployment of tactical missile complexes in the GDR and CSSR is convincing confirmation of this.

Our party and the Soviet state construct their policy on common sense, realism, and profound responsibility for the fate of peace, not on myths and emotions. The Soviet Union's proceeds from the premise that, for all the complexity of the international situation and despite the fact that the United States, according to the Pentagon's boast, has weapons capable of destroying the entire population of the world 12 times over, mankind is not doomed. All the Soviet Union's unilateral, practical steps to reduce the threat of war and all its peace initiatives, including the recent ones announced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA, are filled with great optimism and faith in the future.

Our confidence is based on the country's growing economic and defense might, the monolithic unity of the Soviet people, the unbreakable alliance of the socialist states, and the ideological conviction and absolute dedication of Soviet people and our friends and allies to the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism. And there is no doubt that the Soviet people and the servicemen of the Army and Navy will be able to safeguard our country's security and that of our friends and allies in any circumstances.

## GRENADA PROOF CHAUVINISM 'DEEPLY ROOTED' IN U.S.

LD032144 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. As you know, the U.S. aggression against Grenada has been resolutely condemned throughout the whole world. In particular, the debate at the UN General Assembly showed that never since the times of the Vietnam war has Washington found itself so isolated.

But now I should like to dwell on another aspect of this problem which has become a key problem in international life. This concerns the reaction of the Americans themselves to President Reagan's adventure. Yes, indeed, there are many critics of it at present in the United States. There are critics in the press and in Congress, and there have been many protest meetings and demonstrations. But, if one takes the masses as a whole, the public opinion polls, alas, show a regrettable fact -- that the average American, let us call him the American philistine -- supports the adventure in Grenada, at least at the outset. For example, a poll carried out by THE WASHINGTON POST in conjunction with the ABC television network revealed that 65 percent of Americans supported the invasion of Grenada and only 27 percent were against it.

This shows that the Reagan administration and its entire gigantic machine propagating hostility and hate have been able to influence Americans in the required spirit and to create an atmosphere, I would say, of a kind of public mental derangement. In this respect the events of the past 2 months have had their effect, and in particular the affair involving the South Korean Boeing aircraft. The White House made use of it to kindle anti-Soviet hysteria of unprecedented intensity, and this has still not ended. In addition, the death of over 200 U.S. soldiers as a result of the explosion in Beirut was also used to arouse chauvinist passions. Indeed, the landing in Grenada was made on the pretext of saving the Americans who were there. We must save the American students in Grenada before it is too late, or else they will perish like the soldiers in Beirut: That, roughly speaking, was Reagan's justification for the invasion, and it had its effect on the Americans.

Even unpleasant facts have to be faced and lessons drawn from them. One lesson that was shown afresh in Grenada is that chauvinism is deeply rooted in the United States and walks arm-in-arm with U.S. imperialism, increasing its recklessness and encouraging it to undertake adventures. It teaches a further lesson to West Europe on the eve of the deployment there of U.S. missiles. If the U.S. adventurists give anyone a glance before drawing their pistols, it is only the chauvinists at home and not their West European allies. Grenada has revealed that there is a big difference in world outlooks and the understanding of national interests between Washington on the one hand and the West European capitals on the other. This should be pondered again and again by those people in Bonn, London, and Rome, who are now handing over to Washington not only sites for the deployment of U.S. missiles but also the key to the destiny of their countries and their peoples.

## U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS CUT 'ALMOST TO ZERO'

AU021325 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 31 Oct 83 p 3

[Article written for MLADA FRONTA by Spartak Beglov, APN political commentator: "Clark Is Gone, Reaganism Persists"]

[Text] Although the "man shooting from the hip" has left the post of U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, Reaganism remains strong. This is the opinion of Soviet experts on American affairs in connection with the transfer of William Clark to the post of secretary of the interior.

While serving as Reagan's special adviser for national security affairs, Clark had the reputation of being a "man who shoots from the hip," because in a relatively short period of time he managed -- without having any training in or knowledge of international affairs -- to make his boss take a number of outright adventurous and, for the rest of the world, dangerous actions.

As regards the most dangerous of these provocations -- the dispatching of a South Korean airliner deep into the USSR's airspace -- many observers in Moscow tend to see Clark's features in it. Being in his function as special presidential adviser, the coordinator of the Pentagon's, the CIA's, and U.S. diplomacy's actions, he could not possibly be unaware of what was being planned in the area of the most senstivie center of Soviet strategic defense.

The U.S. President tried hard to get from this incident as much anti-Soviet uproar as possible, but it is becoming increasingly difficult for him to leave unanswered the questions being raised by the international public. After this incident, the concern about the ability of the "Reagan team" to go beyond the line dividing peace and war has become particularly widespread and acute.

Clark is gone -- or, to be more precise, has stepped aside a bit -- but Reaganism persists. What then are the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations? This question can often be heard in Moscow from arriving foreign journalists. I admit that this question is now more difficult to answer than at other times. This is not because we do not wish a good future for these relations, but because under the Reagan administration the assessment of this question is becoming increasingly pointless, as the relations lack any foundations for conducting a fruitful dialogue.

Interstate relations between the USSR and the United States in all areas -- political, cultural, scientific -- have been cut down almost to zero. U.S. authorities even managed to make it impossible for the Soviet minister of foreign affairs to arrive in New York and fulfill his duties as head of the Soviet delegation at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Only two threads of talks in Geneva are connecting the two countries. And there President Reagan has made so many openly demagogic steps in the spirit of the demand "new missiles first" that many people would not be surprised if these threads were to tear.

In the United States, elections are drawing near. President Reagan wants to be reelected. That is why he is approaching everyone and everything in the world and at home from a single viewpoint -- how it will add grist to all the mill of its election interests.

It is natural that the Soviet Union is not willing to help Reagan win this game. In his recent statement Yuriy Andropov said that if someone indulged in any illusions about the development of the U.S. Administration's policy for the better, the recent events have shattered them once and for all. The arms race and confrontation are not our choice. We made our decision long ago and still hope that mankind has not lost, and cannot lose, common sense.

## CPC LEADERS ATTEND BEIJING MEMORIAL CEREMONY

PM021437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Solemn Ceremony"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov -- A festive ceremony was held at Wanan cemetery, near Beijing, on the occasion of the completion of the construction of a memorial in memory of one of the founders and leaders of the CPC, communist-internationalist Li Dachao. In April 1927 he met his death as a hero at the hands of the Chinese militarists. General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang, and other Chinese leaders were present at the ceremony.

## 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES' REMAIN IN PRC-USSR TIES

NC021433 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, Nov 2 (AFP) -- China today reiterated that serious differences remained between Beijing and Moscow and that the "obstacles" hindering normalisation of relations between the two socialist giants had not been overcome.

However, the Foreign Ministry's Information Department head, Qi Huaiyuan, said that the most recent round of Sino-Soviet talks held here last month, were "useful to mutual understanding between the two sides."

Mr. Qi stressed that the talks, which began in October 1982, could not deal just with relations between the two countries, but that their most important objective was the removal of the "obstacles" to clear the way for a genuine improvement.

China has identified three issues which it sees as threatening its security -- the large deployment of Soviet forces in China's borders, Moscow's support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, and the Red Army's presence in Afghanistan.

"The differences are still very serious," Mr Qi said.

A source close to the Soviets said that at the third and latest round of talks, the Soviet side presented a 10-point proposal which spelled out a number of reciprocal confidence-building measures which China was said to have agreed to study.

The proposal included the signing of a non-aggression pact, discussions on the troops massed on the Sino-Soviet frontier, and the creation of a nuclear free zone between the two countries.

Moscow's proposal dealt only with direct Sino-Soviet issues. It had earlier ruled out matters involving third countries being considered in the talks.

Diplomatic observers said that Mr. Qi clearly wanted to stress that China's agreement to study the proposal did not imply Beijing was backing down on its preconditions to normalisation.

## SITUATION 'TENSE' IN KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE

PM031428 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Armed Provocations"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 November -- According to KCNA reports, the U.S. and South Korean troops continue to commit armed provocations against the DPRK and intensify tension in the Korean Peninsula. In October the U.S. reconnaissance aircraft carried out regular flights close to the DPRK borders and violated its air space. South Korean patrol boats intruded in the republic's territorial waters near Cape Changsan on the West Coast. The situation remains tense in the demilitarized zone.

## USSR'S NURIYEV, MPR'S TSEDENBAL ATTEND FUNCTIONS

### Celebration at Erdenet

PM031029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrations in Erdenet"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov -- Celebrations took place today in one of Mongolia's main industrial centers, Erdenet, to mark the completion of the construction and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of production capacities of the Erdenet industrial enterprise.

Taking part in the celebration were Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and a Soviet Government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A meeting took place to mark the noteworthy event. Those present warmly received the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to the enterprise construction workers, which was read out at the meeting.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government, Yu. Tsedenbal expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and all the fraternal Soviet people for the all-around assistance in developing the Mongolian national economy. He stressed the enterprise's great significance for the development of the material and technical base for socialism in Mongolia and for increasing the working people's prosperity. The creation of the Erdenet Mining and Construction Combine by the two countries' joint efforts is an important event in the history of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples' friendship, a weighty contribution to the further development of all-around Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, and a vivid example of the successful implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries.

The Mongolian people and government, Yu. Tsedenbal stated, wholly and fully support the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives and proposals put forward in Yu.V. Andropov's statements, in particular in his answers to PRAVDA's questions. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries consistently put forward constructive initiatives aimed at relaxing tension, curbing the arms race, and preventing war. These initiatives open the way to the true resolution of urgent problems of today. The purposeful, energetic foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in the international arena is subordinated to this noble goal and is warmly supported by all the world's progressive public.

But despite the efforts of the planet's peace-loving forces, the United States is intensively preparing to deploy new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. Naturally, the speaker noted, the Warsaw Pact states are obliged to adopt the necessary measures to prevent a disruption of the military equilibrium between them and the NATO countries and to ensure peace and security not only for the European socialist countries, but for all the world's peoples. The MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government wholly and fully support the decision to begin preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR, the Mongolian leader said in conclusion.

The head of the Soviet delegation, speaking at the meeting, said that the construction of this major enterprise in a short space of time and the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of its planned capacity constitute an outstanding labor victory for the collective of workers and specialists. Erdenet will play an increasing part in Mongolia's economic and social development and in increasing and strengthening the material and technical base for socialism in Mongolia. Today Erdenet is a true flagship among all the projects already created and under construction on Mongolian soil.

## Intergovernmental Session

PM031535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Nov -- The 26th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has taken place here.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation by D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The commission examined concrete questions of further developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries and increasing its effectiveness.

The session examined progress in fulfilling mutual commitments arising from the long-term trade agreement for 1981-1985 and the protocol on trade turnover for 1983. It was stressed with satisfaction that in the period to date the sides' commitments have been overfulfilled overall.

Particular attention was devoted by the commission to cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and questions of training national cadres for the Mongolian national economy. It was noted that the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the long-term development of agriculture and the intensification of livestock raising in Mongolia in conjunction with the resolution of social questions for the period through the year 2000 is nearing completion. It devotes great attention to the fullest possible discovery and effective utilization of natural resources and manpower.

The commission discussed in detail progress in fulfilling programs for further expanding and deepening Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in 1981-1985 in the sphere of foreign economic ties, transport, communications, and material and technical supplies, and noted that on the whole they are being successfully implemented.

A protocol was signed in accordance with the results of the session, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian people's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

## SOVIET MESSAGE TO MPRP ON MINING PROJECT

PM030950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To construction workers, operators, and all who took part in creating the Erdenet joint Soviet-Mongolian mining and concentrator enterprise

Dear comrades! The selfless labor of workers and specialist from the Soviet Union and Mongolia has culminated in a glorious victory -- the completion of the construction and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the production capacity of the Erdenet industrial enterprise. Among the stppes and mountains of fraternal Mongolia, a mining and concentration combine has been built and a modern city for tens of thousands of inhabitants erected.

The construction of this major engineering and technical complex is of great political and economic significance and a vivid manifestation of socialist internationalism in action and a considerable contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress.

We warmly and cordially congratulate you on this outstanding achievement. It embodies the efforts of many collectives of construction, installation, machine building, instrument making, transport, geological prospecting, and design organizations and enterprises and the enthusiasm and creative labor of Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists.

We are confident that the continuation of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in ensuring the successful work of the new enterprise and the further increase of its capacity will help to strengthen the economy of the People's Mongolia and increase its export resources.

From our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness, and new labor successes for the sake of strengthening the friendship and indissoluble fraternity between our peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Council of Ministers

## MOSCOW ON ANTI-REAGAN DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL

SK040136 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] With the approach of U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea, scheduled from 12 to 14 November, a movement to overthrow the antipopular Chon Tu-hwan clique and to oppose the U.S. military's lordship over South Korea have been activated.

According to a report by KYODO news agency, about 1,000 Korea University students in Seoul participated in a demonstration on 2 November. They shouted a slogan calling for the overthrow of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship and denounced the Washington administration for supporting the South Korean puppets. Demonstrators threw stones at the police who were mobilized to the site.

A clash between the demonstrators and the police lasted more than 3 hours. After the police fired tear gas, the demonstration stopped. About 40 demonstrators were arrested. The crackdown on the movement is nothing but part of the terrorism which the Seoul regime has perpetrated under the pretext of ensuring the security of the guest from the other side of the ocean.

According to SANKEI SHIMBUN, having embarked upon a campaign to bind impure elements, the South Korean home affairs minister is taking punitive follow-up measures. The secret police are securing more agents around them. In return for information on terrorists, a large amount of money is paid to those agents.

## FURTHER ON ALIYEV DELEGATION VISIT TO SRV

### Friendship Meeting Address

LD021802 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1709 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Ho Chi Minh, City, 2 Nov (TASS) -- Geydar Aliyev has declared that the truly fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Vietnamese Communist Party are the cementing strength of our friendship and cooperation. The member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading a Soviet party and government delegation, spoke here today at a big meeting devoted to the fifth anniversary of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. The speaker stressed that the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5th Vietnamese Communist Party Congress had confirmed their common determination to steadily develop Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Noting that through the fault of imperialist reaction the situation in the world has been seriously exacerbated, Geydar Aliyev said that the loathsome class-based nature of imperialism was particularly apparent in the actions of the U.S. ruling hierarchy. The principal imperialist power is again raising the black banner of aggression, expansion and the aspiration for world domination. The U.S. ruling circles have badly learned the lessons of the defeat in Vietnam. They have again resorted to wide-ranging interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, are again scorning international law, not stopping short even of direct armed aggression.

American soldiers; continued Geydar Aliyev, are fighting against the Lebanese people. Acts of barbaric attacks on Nicaragua are organized. A gangster invasion has been commited by American Armed Forces on the Island of Grenada. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism constantly undertake infringements upon the sovereignty and security of Vietnam and attempt to bleed it white. The attempts by American imperialism aimed at creating a military-political block between the United States, Japan and South Korea are frought with serious danger. The trip to these two countries conceived by Reagan is pursuing these aims.

The recent statement by Yuriy Andropov, continued the speaker, which clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's firm love of peace, has resounded with a great force. New evidence of the Soviet state's goodwill to do everything to achieve a solution of the very important problem of limiting the nuclear armaments in Europe was shown by Yuriy Andropov's answer to questions from the daily PRAVDA published on 27 October. The Soviet proposals open up full possibility for a mutually acceptable agreement with the United States which would not infringe on anybody's interests -- neither the USSR and its allies, nor the United States, nor the West European states. It is up to the American side. Nobody should have any illusions: If the new American nuclear missiles nevertheless appear in West Europe, we will undertake all necessary steps to prevent a change in the military-strategic balance to the detriment of the security of the socialist community, stressed Geydar Aliyev. The internationalist solidarity of fraternal socialist states manifests itself with new strength in the difficult international situation. The unity of the socialist peoples is the chief guarantee of the fact that the next inglorious defeat is in store for the plans of the imperialist and hegemonist forces against Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea, will founder just as ingloriously.

The aims of socialist foreign policy are near and comprehensible to the broad popular masses all over the earth, the speaker said in conclusion. People see that the countries of the socialist community are defending the interests of every people, of the whole of mankind, because in our time the elimination of the threat of world thermonuclear war signifies the preservation of life itself on earth.

### Oil Project Tour

ID031948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Today the Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, which is in Vietnam on an official friendly visit, visited the town of Vung Tau on the east coast. Intensive preparations with Soviet cooperation for prospecting for oil and gas extraction on the south Vietnamese continental shelf are in progress there. The guests from the Soviet Union were familiarized with the course of preparatory work for exploring the sea oil and gas deposits. Speaking at a meeting with Soviet and Vietnamese oil workers, Comrade Aliyev noted the labor achievements of the international collective. The Vietnamese Communist Party Committee and the People's Committee for the Special District of Vun Tau-Con Dao gave a reception in honor of the party-government delegation from the Soviet Union. This evening the delegation returned to Ho Chi Minh.

### 4 Nov Departure

LD040746 Moscow TASS in English 0521 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City November 4 TASS -- The Soviet party-and-government delegation laed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau ofthe CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left here for home today. The delegation stayed in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the SRV.

## PRAVDA TEXT OF SRV LEADERS' MESSAGE TO USSR

PM031506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR we send most ardent greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all fraternal Soviet people.

The 3 November 1978 conclusion of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty raised the long-standing relations of great friendship and militant solidarity between our countries' parties and peoples to a new level of development. Based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the great friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have stood the test of time, brilliantly demonstrated their powerful vital strength, and become an exceptionally important factor in the cause of building and defending the SRV.

On the day of this great historical event's jubilee, on behalf of Vietnam's Communist Party, government, and people, we express heartfelt and profound gratitude to the Soviet Union's Communist Party, government, and people who have given and continue to give the Vietnamese people powerful support together with immense and effective assistance in building of socialism and the defense of the motherland. Following the spirit of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, Vietnam's Communist Party, government, and people are utterly determined to devote all their strength to the further development and strengthening of the great friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

We take this opportunity to sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, new and even more brilliant successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and in further strengthening the might of the land of the soviets which, by merit, is a firm and reliable bulwark of the planet's peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

## SOVIET TROOPS IN GDR REPORTED TO HAVE SS-21'S

DW040825 Maniz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From the "Heute" newcast]

[Text] The Soviet Union has already equipped its troops in the GDR with SS-21 short-range missiles. ZDF has learned that the Soviet troops in the GDR have 36 missile systems of this kind. They can carry nuclear as well as conventional warheads. These missiles are deployed in Ohrdruf in the Thuringian Forest, Neuruppin, and Vogelsang near Berlin.

## POLISH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD041004 Moscow TASS in English 0941 4 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw November 4 TASS -- In a note, sent to the U.S. Government, the Government of the Polish People's Republic expressed firm protest against U.S. interference into internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, which is contrary to the basic principles and norms of international law, which is a serious violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, the note stresses, repeatedly declared that it turns down and will continue turning down U.S. attemps to violate Poland's sovereign rights, to impose upon it political solutions which are contrary to the vital interests of the socialist state.

The government deamnded that the United States should put an end without delay to any attempts of interference into Poland's internal affairs and should stop the propaganda aggression which is conducted through the "Free Europe" and "the Voice of America" radio stations.

## BRIEFS

BULGARIA PUBLISHES ANDROPOV WORKS -- A collection of speeches and articles by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been published in Bulgaria. The book includes works by the Soviet leader from 1942 to September 1983. As the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO -- the organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee -- notes, the works included in the collection give a complete and clear picture of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in deepening political, economic and social progress in the land of the soviets. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

## NATO 'ROGERS PLAN' TO INCREASE DEFENSE SPENDING

PM031003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Lieutenant General M. Proskurin: "The Aggressive Nature of the 'Rogers Plan'"]

[Text] The statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a penetrating analysis of the present-day international situation and the dangerous consequences of the Reagan administration's adventurist course. "In order to achieve its imperial aims," the document says, "it is going so far that one is bound to wonder whether Washington has any brakes at all to prevent it from passing the point at which any thinking person would stop."

Using the "Soviet military threat" as a pretext, the ruling circles of the United States and NATO have announced a "crusade" against socialism they have increased military preparations to an unprecedented degree of intensity and all trying to push the world toward the brink of nuclear catastrophe. Their main concern is to attain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as a whole. This is the purpose of the arms race which they unleashed. It is now entering a qualitatively new and considerably more dangerous phase. U.S. strategic offensive forces are being built up and improved, actual preparations are being made to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and the NATO bloc's armed forces are being equipped with the latest types of weapons.

In addition, the Pentagon is working on new strategic concepts. Both in their intention -- in the event of the unleashing of an armed conflict in Europe -- to confine the war to that continent and to divert any retaliatory nuclear strike away from the United States, and in their endeavor to step up even more the conventional arms race in the NATO countries, the U.S. strategists are putting forward, the concept of a "limited" nuclear war and of a war using only conventional weapons in addition to the concept of general, global nuclear war. The idea of preparing for and of waging such a war in Europe was reflected in the plan examined by the NATO Military Planning Committee in December 1982.

The basic purpose of the plan, which is known as "Rogers plan" after its author, the NATO supreme allied commander Europe, is to ensure NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact in conventional weapons and to create favorable conditions for combat action to rout the opposing armed forces in the initial part of the war without using nuclear weapons. Judging by what military experts said in the West German paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the plan envisages simultaneous firing on enemy troops throughout their operational depth in order to prevent the buildup of force through the prompt introduction of second waves and reserves into battle. A fundamental change in the correlation of general purpose forces in NATO's favor is regarded as a sine qua non of the unleashing of conventional war in Europe and the subsequent retention of the initiative.

Rogers has more than once expounded his views on the waging of war in Euorpe, the improvement of general purpose forces and the use of nuclear weapons. In an interview for the WALL STREET JOURNAL, he talks of the need to refine the NATO "flexible response" strategy, incorporating in it the concept of hitting the Warsaw Pact armies' second wave and reserve troops as early as possible in the fighting. According to Rogers, the "flexible response" strategy in its new form will mean hitting groupings of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces at the greatest attainable depth and fighting exclusively with conventional weapons for as long as possible.

It is also pointed out that in all the war scenarios -- nuclear or conventional -- the plan is for the action to take place entirely on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries. This reemphasizes the aggressive nature of NATO's guidelines.

Rogers himself has made it clear that they are based on the "second wave attack" theory worked out by his staff. What it is, according to the general, is a wish, in the event of war, to "destroy the Warsaw Pact's second wave of troops using ultramodern electronic reconnaissance facilities and new missiles with conventional, nonnuclear warheads but with very high tactical and technical qualities." Thus, according to NATO experts, the battle should cover the area from the line of direct contact, where close battle is being waged, to the enemy troops who are advancing from deep positions or who constitute the second operational wave.

The NATO countries are trying to give the impression that Rogers is backing conventional armaments and wants to reduce the West's dependence on nuclear weapons. But this assertion is just another propaganda ruse. As a matter of fact, as Rogers himself confirmed in the same interview, "NATO nuclear weapons are still the main means of armed struggle" and the "bloc command will be the first to use them if an appropriate situation occurs." Consequently, the fact that NATO is backing conventional armaments by no means signifies that it has abandoned the first nuclear strike strategy. The up-to-date conventional weapons, Atlanticists believe, will only supplement the nuclear weapons potential.

The adoption of the "Rogers plan" will require the U.S. NATO allies to shell out even more on the development and production of up-to-date types of weapons. The general estimates that their real military expenditure will have to rise not by 3 percent as was stated before, but by 4 percent and more annually. In line with this plan, NATO forces are expected to get new, high-precision weapons. Based on the latest achievements of scientific thought, they possess massive destructive power. The stockpiling of them can undermine peace and the peoples' security.

What exactly are these high-precision weapons destined for the bloc's armed forces?

The U.S. magazines DEFENSE ELECTRONICS and FLIGHT INTERNATIONAL give their characteristics. The PLSS [Precision Locator Strike System] system is designed for effective reconnaissance and massed strikes against enemy targets equipped with radar stations and communications facilities. Its components are TR-1 reconnaissance and guidance aircraft, a ground control and radio navigation center and also a weapons complex. The strikes are carried out by air-to-surface and surface-to-surface missiles which are automatically guided to the target by commands from the ground control center. According to Western military experts' data, up to 15 targets can be destroyed simultaneously. The plan is to have several PLSS complexes in the European theater of war (which is the NATO term for Europe). The first is to be deployed on FRG territory.

The magazines also report the development of the Assault Breaker reconnaissance and strike system whose purpose is to destroy enemy tank groupings up to 200 km beyond the forward edge. The system comprises a reconnaissance and guidance aircraft with Pave Mover side-looking radar and a ground control center. The idea is to use as weapons missiles which are being developed on the basis of Patriot air defense guided missiles and Lance missiles. Their ranges are respectively 150 and 200 km. The missile warheads each contain approximately 20 submunitions which home in on armored targets.

It is intended to use Pershing II missiles systems and ground-, air-, and sea-launched cruise missiles with conventional charges to hit remote enemy targets, including stationary targets. They are possess a sufficiently high degree of accuracy. The plan is also to use F-16 and Tornado tactical aircraft, equipped with high-precision guided missiles and bombs, for this purposes.

It is the view of the NATO military theorists that the brand-new types of weapons will increase the forces' firepower potential and their ability to hit the target irrespective of distance, and that they will significantly increase the forces' ability to accomplish fire missions, and at the same time reduce the amount of manpower and resources needed to destroy targets. Conditions are being created for the simultaneous destruction of the enemy over a considerable area behind the forward edge without increasing the numerical strength and combat makeup of the forces.

Steps are being taken to improve substantially the existing combat equipment of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe. The fire- and strikepower of the ground forces is being further increased and they are being made more mobile on the basis of new types of tanks, artillery systems, army helicopters and antitank facilities. The NATO countries' armed forces are equipped with modern Abrams M-1, Leopard-2 and Challenger tanks which are much better than previous generations of tanks in terms of their combat qualities. New types of munitions are being created and their range, accuracy, power and area of destruction are being increased. They include wide-blast munitions, multiple launch rocket systems, and the Copperhead laser-guided artillery projectile.

Tactical aviation is being made more effective by updating and modernizing the fleet, increasing the combat capability of on-board weaponry and automating control. The main attention is being focused on the task of increasing the number of multirole aircraft. By the late eighties F-15, F-16, A-10, Tornado, Mirage 2000, and Alpha Jet aircraft will form the basis of the NATO countries' tactical aviation. Moreover, AWACS aircraft are coming into service.

It is an interesting fact that the U.S. and NATO military leaderships are seeking to secure a more advantageous strategic position for their forces in Western Europe which will aid the implementation of the "Rogers plan." In particular, they plan to move a considerable number of U.S. troops to the borders of the GDR and the CSSR.

This far from complete list of NATO militarist preparations shows that material preparations for war are accelerating and expanding. Major efforts are being made not only to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles but also to achieve "technical surprise" by developing and bringing into service new high-precision weapon systems.

The North Atlantic strategists' plan is that this will provide a real material and technical base for the "Rogers plan" and ensure the possibility of powerful strikes against enemy troops throughout their operational depth and the rapid switching of combat action to enemy territory without resorting to nuclear weapons at the initial stage of military conflict.

The Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states notes the danger to European peace posed by the massing of a large quantity of armaments in the continent. "This danger," the declaration says, "will become much greater in the event of the implementation of plans to build up brand-new types of these armaments in Western Europe, which will accelerate the arms race even more."

The Soviet Union cannot remain on the sidelines in the presence of this danger. At the same time, the USSR is prepared to hold talks and reach agreement on the limitation and reduction of all types of weapons and weapon systems -- on the principle of equality and identical security of the sides, of course. This is clearly demonstrated by Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA and his new initiatives on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

## USSR-FRG RELATIONS AFTER DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

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LD031448 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

The maneouvres they resort to in now the ruling camp in Bonn to cope with the giant wave of the anti-war movement in the country [sentence as received]. The minister of foreign affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other representatives of the FRG Government contend, in particular, that the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Germany will be followed merely by a brief "cool" in Soviet-West German relations after which everything supposedly will develop again without a hitch. This clearly sham optimism is intended to delude the public and is in strike contrast with reality.

The matter is that the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe will cardinally change the entire military-strategic situation in the European Continent and substantially lower the threshold of nuclear war. And this will not be able but to have the most unfavourable impact on the entire political situation in Europe, relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG included.

Total clarity is needed in these vitally important questions. The deployment of American nuclear missiles on West German territory directly contradicts the letter and spirit of the 1970 treaty between the USSR and the FRG in accordance with which both sides undertook "to view the maintenance of international peace and the attainment of relaxation of tension as an important aim of their policy." But what do we have in reality? with Bonn's consent the territory of the FRG is being turned into the main launching pad of American missiles targeted at key objectives in the Soviet Union. For it is in West Germany that all of the 108 Pershing-2 missiles and some 100 cruise missiles with a large range will be deployed in addition to the forward-based nuclear arms already existing there.

The FRG Government, as it was repeatedly assured by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, is ready to do everything to prevent war from ever again beginning from German soil. But these words are at variance with the deeds of the FRG's ruling circles. By consenting to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the FRG the leaders in Bonn themselves create the danger that a new war, this time a nuclear war, might start precisely from German soil. For the strategists across the ocean openly speak about Europe as a future theatre of military operations and just as openly proceed from the prospect of a "limited" nuclear war.

It should be stressed also that the American Pershing-2 missiles are first strike weapons. The intensity of the dramatic nature of the situation is emphasised by the fact that even though the American nuclear missiles will be deployed on the territory of the FRG the decision on their use will be adopted solely by Washington. So nuclear war might start from German soil even contrary to Bonn's will. And this means that the ruling circles in the FRG are dooming their country to the role of nuclear hostage of the Pentagon. By its recent aggression against Grenada the American Administration has demonstrated once again that its actions are totally unpredictable, that it is adventuristic and openly disregards the interests even of its closest NATO allies.

Whether the FRG Government wants it or not but by its consent to the deployment of the American nuclear missiles on West German territory it puts in jeopardy all the considerable advantages that it got from the Moscow treaty and the subsequent period of detente.

Relations between the USSR and the FRG are not developing in a vacuum. They depend decisively on cardinal questions -- the questions of war and peace in the European Continent. As to the growth of nuclear confrontation, it creates by far not the best conditions for the development of political and business relations, for trust and for maintaining contacts. As a result of the "Atlantic solidarity", that is being forced on it, Bonn is embarking on a dangerous road that threatens to destroy everything positive that has been created during the period of detente by the painstaking labours of both our countries.

## UK 'SECRETLY DOUBLING' POLARIS STRIKE POWER

LD032228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] A correspondent of the British OBSERVER newspaper has reported from Washington that the Thatcher government is secretly doubling the strike power of the Polaris nuclear missiles with which the British Navy is equipped.

According to details given by the OBSERVER correspondent, as part of the so-called modernization of the Polaris missiles, they are each being fitted with two independently targetable nuclear warheads in place of the existing single warhead. He gleaned the information from a document drawn up in the Pentagon, where they not only know about the nuclear ambitions of the militarists on the banks of the Thames, but also actively encourage them in line with the present policy of the White House toward wrecking the East-West balance of forces which exists in Europe.

The same end is served by the deployemnt of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. This deployment is just about to begin. While exposing the behind-the-scenes actions of the British Tories to build up Britain's nuclear weapons, the article in the OBSERVER also confirms that the Soviet Union's demands that the British and French nuclear potentials be taken into account at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe are topical and totally substantiated.

As one knows, contrary to common sense and the fundamental principle of balance of forces, the United States is stubbornly refusing to count them on the NATO side. Moreover, the arguments being put forward by Washington do not stand up to criticism. They are clearly designed to hinder a just decision on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent of Europe.

The unseemliness of this position is particularly obvious against the background of the constructive and flexible approach which is being demonstrated by the Soviet Union. Replying to questions from PRAVDA recently, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov introduced important new amplications and explanations of the Soviet proposals, the adoption of which would open the way to a significant reduction of nuclear weapons on our continent on the basis of guaranteeing equal security for the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

In particular, he stressed the USSR's readiness to agree on a reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe to identical levels on both sides, both in terms of carriers -- missiles and aircraft -- and the warheads on them. Comrade Andropov declared that our country could have roughly 140 SS-20 missile launchers in Europe, which is appreciably fewer than the number of medium-range missile launchers of Britain and France. But theremust be equality in terms of the warheads on them, and, of course, on condition that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is renounced.

Thus, there is a basis for achieving a fair agreement. All that is necessary is for the United States and the West as a whole to agree to take into account the British and French medium-range nuclear weapons and to renounce the installation of additonal U.S. missiles on European territory. In other words, if they show a real desire for a mutually-acceptable accord, not much time would be needed to work out an agreement.

## REPORTS ON NETHERLANDS DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

### Received by Ruben

PM031536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Talks began in the USSR Supreme Soviet on 2 November between a delegation of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands States General (Parliament) and a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

The delegation consists of R. ter Beek, chairman of the chamber's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs; party faction chairman J. der Uyl, B. de Vries, and E. Nijpels; deputy J. de Boer; and W. de Beaufort, secretary of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side are V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Yu.A. Izrael; and also Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

Questions of the international situation, first and foremost the situation in Europe in connection with plans for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the continent, are under discussion.

The talks will continue.

On the same day F. van Agt, Netherlands ambassador to the USSR, gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation.

### Talks With Ruben Detailed

LD032154 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- Meetings were held in the Soviet capital on November 2-3 between a delgation of the Second Chamber of the Staten Generaal (Parliament), of the Netherlands, which is led by Relus ter Beek, chairman of the chamber's Standing Foreign Affairs Committee, and a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vitaliy Ruben. They discussed international issues of interest for both sides, above all the present-day situation in Europe.

The sides expressed concern over the present state of the international situation, the continuing growth of tensions and growing arms race, whose new stage in Europe may start with the deployment in the continent of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The common wish was expressed that the Geneva talks should end with a mutually acceptable agreement.

The Dutch MP's stated their views on issues under discussion. It was pointed out that the public of their country feels growing concern over the prospects for the future, over their country's peaceful future. Joop den Uyl, chairman of the group of the Labour Party (PVDA), pointed out that his party condemns many acts of the U.S. policy, including the arms race, which was unleashed by the present administration, that he would further come out for putting an end to that race, which constitutes a growing threat to the entire humankind.

The leaders of the groups of the Christian-Democratic Appeal Party and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy have also declared for strengthening relations based on the principle of peaceful coexistence. At the same time the Dutch side reiterated the known NATO's arguments as regards USSR's "excessive armament" justifying the American plans for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

From the Soviet side Vitaliy Ruben made it clear that the cause of the present growth of tensions are the actions of the U.S. Administration, which pursue hegemonistic aims and strive in the name of their attainment to upset the existing balance of forces, to ensure military superiority over the socialist countries. These aims are also served by the plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

It was stressed that these plans are no "answer" to the alleged "Soviet threat", but constitute an attempt at implementing the long-hatched military strategic concepts, whose essence is preparation for nuclear war and launching the first strike against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Both sides have expressed the striving to contribute to a further development of mutually beneficial good neighborly relations between the USSR and the Netherlands, including contacts between the Staten General (General States) of the Netherlands and the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was agreed to continue an exchange of views on issues under discussion.

On behalf of the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a luncheon was given in honour of the delegation.

A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, had a conversation with the Dutch MP's.

## Received by Kuznetsov

LD031826 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 3 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Second Chamber of the General States (Staten General), parliament, of the Netherlands led by Relus ter Beek, chairman of the chamber's Standing Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the course of the meeting the sides touched upon topical international issues, in the first place, issues in connection with the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov drew the attention of the MP's to the statement and answers to the questions of the newspapers PRAVDA of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

These documents, he stressed, are fresh convincing evidence that at a time when the U.S. Administration is pursuing a militaristic policy course, ever new seats of tensions are emerging, the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, attain an agreement on substantial reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

R. Ter Beek expressed on behalf of his delegation great satisfaction with the visit to the Soviet Union. We have had, he said, very frank and useful meetings, thanks to which we received detailed information on the essence of the USSR's proposals at the Geneva talks. He pointed out the important role of the MP's, of the entire public of the West European countries in the efforts to preserve peace in the European Continent and strengthen international security.

It was pointed out at the meeting that a further development of friendly ties between the parliaments of the Soviet Union and the Netherlands serves the interests of better mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and detente.

### Zagladin Sees Off Delegation

LD040947 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- The delegation of the Second Chamber of the General States (Parliament) of the Netherlands led by Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the chamber's Permanent Foreign Affairs Committee, who have been on a visit to the USSR since November 1, have today left Moscow for home. The visit has paid at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the airport the delegation was seen off by Vadim Zagladin, vice-chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, other officials and ambassador of the Netherlands of the USSR Frans van Agt.

## ZAMYATIN, CHERVOV VISIT TO NETHERLANDS SCHEDULED

PM031527 Rotterdam NRC Handelsblad in Dutch 27 Oct 83 p 3

[Unnamed "own diplomatic correspondent" report: "Restoration of Russian Contacts After South Korean Jet Downing"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 27 Oct -- Two high-ranking Soviet representatives, a party official and a general, will visit the Netherlands in mid-November for the first time since the Russians shot down the South Korean jet 1 September.

The two Soviet representatives are Leonid Zamyatin, and expert well known abroad who is attached to the Central Committee's International Information Section, and General Cherov, a member of the military establishment, who also often appears abroad to publicize Russian views on security questions.

The two will meet the Second Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee 14 November. They will also take part in a current affairs program on television and meet the Netherlands press.

However, there is no suggestion at present of contacts with the government, although it is reported that the Soviet delegation would be prepared to take part in such contacts. This morning the Netherlands Foreign Ministry was unable to say whether a meeting is possible.

## ISRAELI PLANES BOMB PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD041144 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 4 TASS -- Israeli aircraft today bombed Palestinian refugee camps in the central areas of Lebanon.

## STATEMENT ADOPTED AT GENEVA TALKS ON LEBANON

LD040403 Moscow TASS in English 0024 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 4 TASS -- Parties to a conference here on national reconciliation in Lebanon yesterday adopted a joint statement. Taking into account the cirmustances of the signing of the accord of May 17, 1982 and the complexities of an international character that could emerge as a result of the present-day situation, the statement points out, the conference requests the president of the republic to continue efforts, both inside the country and in the world arena, with a view to putting an end to the Israeli occupation and ensuring Lebanon's full sovereignty over the whole of its territory, as well as the right to act independently in all spheres of national life.

## MOSCOW ON LEBANESE TALKS, U.S. ISRAELI-POLICY

LD032203 Mosocw Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] In the Geneva Intercontinental Hotel, where international meetings usually take place, eight Lebanese statesmen and politicians representing the central government and opposing political and religious groupings are in the 4th day of dialogue on questions of national reconciliation. At first glance it is paradoxical that representatives of Lebanon, which at one time was called the Mediterranean Switzerland, are seeking agreement at a negotiating table, not at home but on Swiss soil, in Geneva. But the bitter irony of present Lebanese life is contained in this very outward paradox. It is now more than 8 years that the country of the ancient cedar has suffered the distrubance of civil war, which was provoked by Israel and American special services, and which then led to direct armed intervention by Israel, the United States and a number of other NATO countries. One can easily appreciate how difficult are the talks now in progress in the Geneva Intercontinental Hotel between the various Lebanese political leaders, who were on different sides of the barrdicades in these bloody years of conflict.

However, the fact that they have managed to meet is in itself a good sign. There is not a single Lebanese who would not welcome this meeting. Basically its participants must in essence examine everything from the beginning: What is Lebanon's place in the Near East? How to establish independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country? How to achieve national agreement among the various communities and political groupings of Lebanon?

Foreign journalists report from Geneva that all participants of this dialogue have reached agreement that Lebanon has always been an Arab country. But, after all, that was clear 40 years ago, when the Lebanese republic acquired independence and its traditional Christian and Muslim leaders signed a national pact which also regulated state and social relations in this country for more than 3 decades.

Civil war and foreign intervention destroyed the national agreement in Lebanon. Now it must be restored with difficulty. During these years much has changed in Lebanon -- a population of different communities has changed, new negative external factors have emerged, which exert pressure on Lebanese life.

South Lebanon is occupied by Israeli troops. The so-called multinational force is quartered within the limits of greater Beirut, the backbone of which is the American Marines. In the north and east of Lebanon there are Syrian divisions, which came here at the invitation of the central Lebanese authorities and with the agreement of the Arab League to restore peace and stability in that country.

Washington and Tel Aviv would like to place the Syrians on the same plane as Israeli and American interventionists, who regard the country as a convenient, strategic platform for their military adventures in the whole of this region. Damascus has stated repeatedly that it is ready to withdraw its military contingent from Lebanon, but only after the departure of Israeli troops and the so-called multinational force. In order to secure its interests in Lebanon for a long time, Washington and Tel Aviv foisted a one-sided agreement with Israel concerning Lebanon. It was rejected by the forces of opposition and by broad strata of Lebanon's population.

Today, as is reported from Geneva, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has become the object of serious discussion by participants in the national dialogue. The opposition leaders favor liquidation of this deal which infringes the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. However, very strong pressure from the United States and Israel is being exerted on the central government, which is bound by this agreement, and on the right-wing Christian political leaders. The White House emissary in the Near East, Richard Fairbanks, and a highly-placed Israeli diplomat, who came to Geneva especially, are active in the sidelines of the Geneva talks. Even before the beginning of the talks between the Lebanese figures, Tel Aviv issued a warning that in no circumstances would it agree to the revocation of its agreement with Beirut.

The Americans, THE WASHINGTON POST reported, stated to Lebanese President Amin al Jumayyil that they would support him while he continued to act in support of this agreement. Moreover, Israel threatened to cut off south Lebanon and to break up the country if the Lebanese-Israeli agreement were torn up. That is how pressure is being exerted on Lebanon.

## RUMSFELD APPOINTMENT AS U.S. MIDEAST ENVOY NOTED

### 'Outright Hawk'

LD031938 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- President Reagan announced today the appointment of Donald Rumsfeld as his new special envoy to the Middle East. He is to replace on this post Robert McFarlane whom Reagan has named National Security Adviser.

Donald Rumsfeld held a number of major posts in former Republican administrations. Specifically, he was defense secretary from 1975 to 1977 in the Ford administration. He is known to be an outright "hawk" and an advocate of the "power solution" of international problems. For this reason it is not accidental that he gained special favour of the incumbent administration, observers point out.

The appointment of Rumsfeld means that Washington is going to toughen its militaristic policy in the Middle East.

## 'Supporter of Using Force'

LD040321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, politican observer]

[Text] While the Lebanese leaders continue their difficult dialogue in Geneva on national reconciliation, by all accounts Washington intends, together with Israel, to intensify its interference in Lebanese affairs. The other day Israeli Premier Shamir openly stated that the United States had called on Israel to step up its activities in Lebanon. This was stated on the eve of the arrival in Tel Aviv of U.S. Under secretary of State Eagleburger. He is there already for talks with Israeli politicians. The visit by the U.S. emissary is connected with plans for the intensification of U.S. and Israeli combat operations in Lebanon. It is reported that these operations may be commenced on the pretext of revenge for the bombings in Beirut at the headquarters of the U.S. and French contingents.

Today Reagan announced the appointment of his new special representative in the Near East, replacing McFarlane, who has become the President's national security adviser. The new White House emissary in the Near East is Donald Rumsfeld, who held a number of leading posts in previous Republican administrations. He is known as a hawk and a supporter of using force to resolve international problems. This change of guard coincided with the intensification of U.S. military preparations in Lebanon and the campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria. Rumsfeld is known as a supporter of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, which acts as a bulwark of Reagan's policy in the Near East.

## 'NO SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE' IN SYRIA

LD032100 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] We cannot avoid commenting on one aspect of the statement by U.S. Under Secretary of State Eagleburger, who is in Israel. Speaking of the significance of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, he could not but attack Syria and the USSR. For example, he called for the bolstering of this anti-Arab alliance not only as regards coordination of activities in Lebanon, which the United States and Israel occupy, but also as regards confronting, as he put it, the growing Soviet military presence in Syria.

Eagleburger does not care about the fact that there is no Soviet military presence in Syria at all. The whole world knows that there are only experts in Syria who are helping it in accordance with Soviet-Syrian agreements to bolster its defense capability. This is the thing that maddens Washington, which, like its partner in the alliance -- Israel, prefers to see unarmed countries such as tiny Grenada, which is the new victim of ferocious American imperialism.

However, the statements of the U.S. deputy secretary of state do not frighten Syria. Syria has repeatedly replied vehemently to the lie of the alleged Soviet military presence.

Damascus is fully aware that the purpose behind this lie is to find a pretext for actions by Washington and Tel Aviv against Syria.

Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ash-Shar' has stated that the United States and Israel will not succeed in achieving the objectives of the offensive they are preparing. He added that Syria has enough means at its disposal to defend itself.

## U.S. 'MILITARY ADVENTURE,' 'REAGAN PLAN' HIT

### 'New Military Adventure'

PM032000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "New Adventure in Preparation"]

[Text] Everything indicates that the Reagan administration is preparing a new military adventure in the Near East. You cannot help drawing this conclusion if you study the arguments stressed by Washington about the need for retaliation for the recent explosions in Beirut, which took the lives of hundreds of American and French officers and men. True, some people were inclined to classify the U.S. aggression against Grenada as "revenge" due to blind hatred. But official spokesmen for the American Administration have categorically "rejected" such "inventions," claiming that the "reprisal" operation is a separate measure which will be carried out as soon as Washington can establish who was behind the Beirut explosions.

In fact the United States marked out in good time the victim for its next military adventure, and now, by all appearances, is only choosing a suitable moment and pretext for its implementation. THE WASHINGTON POST, for instance, indicated the other day that the following was deliberately decided in the State Department and U.S. intelligence circles: If something like the above-mentioned explosions in Beirut takes place in Lebanon, Syria will be declared to blame. It is not surprising that any version of an investigation now put forward by official Washington ultimately points to the Syrians, whom they are trying to accuse of all the mortal sins.

It would be odd if this dirty game launched by the Reagan administration were not immediately supported by the U.S. "strategic ally" in the Near East -- Israel. And here we have the new Israeli premier Shamir, like a robot in need of oiling, declaring from Tel Aviv in a squeaky voice: "Israel knows that Syria and terrorists acting under the patronage of...the Soviet Union (?!) were involved in these explosions." And of course, one of the butchers of Sabra and Shatila is not in the least worried by the fact that it cannot back up its "accusations" with anh proof. It knows very well the ways of the Reagan administration, which, incidentally, has just shown everyone with its act of aggression against Grenada that unsubstantiated accusations are all it needs to unleash another military adventure.

For the rest, Washington has a well elaborated scenario for action. First a neighbor of Syria (in this case Israel) complains to Uncle Sam that it does not like the Syrian regime or the conduct of that country's leaders. Then it appeals to the White House, requesting the adoption of "appropriate measures" against the Syrians, and the White House, without a second thought, launches its war machine. True, the American mass propaganda media suggest that, in the case of the adventure which is being prepared against Syria, the scenario rehearsed by Washington could undergo insignificant tactical changes. Thus THE WASHINGTON POST claims that in the American Administration's opinion Tel Aviv should act as "initiator of any actions against the Syrians." And if it is necessary to...defend Israel (?!), then, as President Reagan promised the other day, the U.S. Marines, who remain in Lebanon indefinitely on his order, will be sent into action.

The signs are that Washington is preparing for a new adventure in the Near East. The U.S. military strike force in Lebanon is growing rapidly.

Plans are being agreed to coordinate actions with the Tel Aviv government -- for which President Reagan urgently dispatched to the Israeli capital a high-ranking U.S. delegation headed by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Eagleburger and including Pentagon aides. It may be that the U.S. Administration intends to involve its NATO partners -- those which have troop contingents in the so-called "multinational force" in Lebanon -- in the implementation of this provocative venture. At any rate, the conference of the leaders of the U.S., French, Italian, and British diplomatic departments, held in Paris the other day at Washington's initiative following the explosions in Beirut, announced a suspect unanimity regarding the aims and tasks of the force.

The Reagan administration would not be a fully fledged representative of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism if it did not attempt to use in the Near East as well the favorite U.S. method which has just been employed in Grenada. I am referring to the method of artificially fueling existing differences and contradictions between individual countries in the region and setting them against one another in order to actively involve them as accomplices in provocative U.S. ventures. Washington is currently making attempts of this kind in relation to a number of Arab countries in preparation for an adventure against Syria, and certain people in the U.S. administration reckon that they will not be unsuccessful. Revealing the inner workings of these hopes, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses: "After all, King Husayn knows that (President of Syria -- K. Geyvandov) Al Asad has plans for Jordan. The Egyptians regard Syria as one of their main rivals in the struggle for the leading role in the Arab World..."

"The United States has a short-sighted foreign policy based on ideology; it is not a policy in fact, but merely a combination of maneuvers based on prejudices and instinct. The people who are responsible for U.S. diplomacy often appear not to grasp the meaning of their own actions. They have gotten us into serious trouble all over the world." These words were written by one of the millions of anxious Americans commenting on the U.S. aggression against Grenada. And this description of the Reagan administration's foreign policy activity would seem to illustrate beautifully all that I have been saying.

## 'Modified' 'Reagan Plan'

PM032023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel F. Korochanskiy article: "Pulling the Knot Still Tighter: Washington preparing a 'Modified' Version of the Near East 'Reagan Plan'"]

[Text] A National Security Council session was held in Washington recently at which, according to American press reports, a wide range of questions connected with the situation in the Near East and U.S. policy in that region was examined. During a press conference held the next day President Reagan declared, characterizing the U.S. actions in Lebanon and his Near East policy as a whole: "We intend to continue what we have been doing in an attempt to complete the realization of the plan begun more than a year ago..... We have achieved significant progress there."

What the head of the American Administration had in mind when speaking of "the realization of the plan begun more than a year ago" was the so-called "Reagan Plan" set forth by the master of the White House in his 1 September 1982 TV address. He declared then that "the tragic Lebanese war" (unleashed by Israel with Washington's approval and support) had created for the United States "a favorable new opportunity for establishing peace in the Near East."

But not even a year had passed since the aforementioned speech before the world witnessed the Lebanese people's new tragedy in the summer of 1983 -- a new flareup of military operations in the Near East, in which American combat aircraft and ships took a direct part this time.

What constitutes the "significant progress" which the United States, to judge from Reagan's press conference statement, has "achieved" in the Near East? He himself provides the answer to ths question. "As long as the possibility exists of realizing the plan for achieving a comprehensive peace settlement, we intend to stay there." Precisely this -- the consolidation and widening of the U.S. military presence in the Near East region -- constitutes the true essence of the Washington adminstration's plans, whether the former "Carter doctrine" or the 1982-model "Reagan plan." And the advance in ths direction determines the level of "progress" achieved.

By imposing on Arab countries separate deals with the Israeli aggressors after the model of the Camp David agreement or the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese agreement, the United States is pulling the Near East knot increasingly tight and making the complex problems of regional relations insoluble.

The occupation of the Sinai Peninsula by American troops and the formalization of the military-strategic alliance of Washington and Tel Aviv were the result of the "Camp David-style peace." The sending of American Marines to Beirut was the next stage in the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Near East. The marine battalion which landed on Lebanese soil last year for a period, so President Reagan assured us, of "about 1 month" has now been there almost 18 months. The duration of its stay in the Near East has now been extended by the U.S. Congress for a further 18 months. Is this not a graphic implementation of Washington's foreign policy guidelines formulated back in 1976 (reflected in Presidential Directive 18 adopted in August 1977) to the effect that "the preservation of the Near East and the Mediterranean as a region in which American might can be effectively deployed is one of the strategic problems of paramount importance facing U.S. policymakers"?

In connection with the aforementioned U.S. National Security Council session some people in the West try to speak of a "modification" to the "Reagan plan." But should any serious correction by Washington to its Near East policy be expected? To judge from a statement by President Reagan himself ("our aim remains as before"), no changes are foreseen in U.S. Near East Policy.

It is a noteworthy fact that, as the American press points out, the National Security Council considered it "advisable" to widen the rights of commanders of contingents of the American armed forces in the Near East region and to authorize them to make wider use of all the forces and means at their disposal, including deck aircraft, shipboard artillery, and marines on board landing ships, "in the interests of ensuring troop safety." In fact, this means granting the corresponding commanders unlimited rights to use force at their own discretion, without the knowledge of the top U.S. military-political leadership. Consequently, if it is possible to talk about any "new elements" in American Near East policy, it is only in the respect that it now not only enshrines but also develops further the guidelines for direct use of military force -- sanctioned by the administration -- for interference in the affairs of the Arab world.

At the same time the Reagan administration is planning to strengthen that accent in its Near East policy -- laid down back in 1978 at Camp David -- which is aimed at deepening the split in the Arab world. In this connection the White House now intends to widen the range of the search for "moderate" Arab regimes in order to involve them in a separate deal with Israel and its transatlantic patrons.

A new victim of an American-Israeli compact along Camp David lines has recently been chosen among the Arab countries. After Egypt and Lebanon, it is now Jordan's turn.

As is known, the aforementioned U.S. National Security Council session examined in detail the question of forming a special strike force in the Jordanian Army with active U.S. assistance (after the pattern of the American Rapid Deployment Force -- RDF), called a "mini-RDF" at the Pentagon, and adopted decisions in respect of this. Citing spokesmen for Congress and the White House, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the Senate military appropriations subcommittee [as published] has already approved the allocation of the $225 million requested by the Reagan administration for the realization of this plan. This money is earmarked to finance the reorganization of two Jordanian Army brigades, to equip them with American arms, and to train them for operations in various regions. For the purpose of imparting mobility to these formations and increasing their strike power it is proposed to supply Jordan with C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft, the latest F-16 fighter-bombers, Huey Cobra fire support helicopters, M-113 armored carriers, Hawk antiaircraft missile complexes, means for negotiating water obstacles, and other types of weapons and military hardware.

What aims is the United States pursuing by goading Jordan into forming a "mini-RDF," and what role do the Pentagon's plans allocate to it? As THE WASHINGTON POST points out, this force is designed above all to "overcome crisis situations in Persian Gulf states friendly to the United States" and for "use in inter-Arab wars to protect American interests," as well as to "maintain stability in Jordan." Consequently, it is a question of creating a "mini-fire brigade" designed to protect "U.S. vital interests" in the Near East on orders from the transatlantic strategists and contrary to the interests of the Arab world and Jordan itself.

The secret plans to set up a Jordanian rapid deployment force and equip it with modern American arms -- plans which have become public property -- and also the mass deliveries of weapons to conservative Arab regimes also pursue another, no less mercenary U.S. aim. This is to "facilitate the fulfillment of tasks" by the actual U.S. Rapid Deployment Force activating the Pentagon's military cooperation with the armed forces of the countries in the region and accumulating American arms there. As THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes, "some supporters of this plan even foresee Jordan being turned into the chief base of American strategic operations in the Persian Gulf." A more than frank admission!

In short, to the ballyhoo of declarative statements by spokesmen for the Reagan administration and by the American president himself about the "invariable U.S. desire to achieve peace in the Near East," Washington intends to continue making efforts for an unprecedented buildup of its Armed Forces in the Near East for direct interference in the affairs of the countries of the region. Simultaneously with this the White House is not abandoning its attempts to allocate to Near East countries the functions of champions of its hegemonist policy by resorting for this purpose to political and military pressure combined with measures to give so-called "aid."

The provocative nature of this policy is obvious. It is aimed at splitting the Arab world. The so-called "Camp David settlement process," begun by Carter 5 years ago and supplemented in 1982 by the "Reagan plan," which the Washington administration is now trying to "modify," leads not to the relaxation of tension in the Near East region but to its further exacerbation.

Graphic new confirmation of this is provided by the crisis situation in the Near East connected with the recent events in Lebanon, where more than 200 American Marines, as well as up to 50 French servicemen, were killed in explosions.

Speaking about this at a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Secretary of State G. Shultz declared: "Our role of leader in the sphere of diplomacy in the Near East is a reflection of the responsibility which lies with the United States as one of the leaders in the world."

As for "diplomacy in the Near East," in which the head of the U.S. foreign policy department tries to ascribe the role of leader to Washington, the Reagan administration has openly imparted to it the nature of the notorious "gunboat diplomacy," or it would be more accurate to say -- "diplomacy of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, missile cruisers, and battleships." And it is a reflection not of the responsibility but of the irresponsibility of the present U.S. leadership. Like the entire Near East policy of the White House, it poses a real danger to the peoples of the Near East and the cause of peace throughout the world.

## LATE REPORT: TASS STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD041408 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 4 Nov 83

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Remarks made by United States officials, including the President, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense, indicate that the United States is planning to carry out a large-scale military operation in Lebanon with the aim of delivering a massive strike at that country's national-patriotic forces. The fact that preparations for such an operation are under way is confirmed also by information coming from various sources.

By interfering arrogantly in the internal affairs of the Lebanese people the United States Government thereby flagrantly violates the sovereignty and independence of the Lebanese Republic, demonstrates full disregard for generally accepted norms of international law, the charter and principles of the United Nations Organization.

While hypocritically contending that the United States supposedly is engaged in "peace efforts" in Lebanon, Washington is exploiting the tension, that has originated as a result of the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the subsequent introduction of American troops there, to further expand and consolidate the military presence of the United States both in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole. On having imposed on the Lebanese Government the fettering anti-Arab agreement with Israel, which is emphatically rejected by most Lebanese and by Arab countries, the United States would now want to make short shrift of the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon that are coming out against the country's occupation by Israeli and American troops.

Washington's self-assumed "peace-making role" is developing into a real tragedy both for the Lebanese people and for Lebanon as a state. It has actually become partitioned. Its very existence as an independent, sovereign Arab country is in question.

The interventionist actions of the United States in Lebanon -- both past and planned -- are part of the overall aggressive, militaristic course of the present Washington administration which has elevated international terrorism and subversive operations to the rank of state policy. This policy has displayed its entire predatory essence also in the unprovoked attack on a small, peaceful, nonaligned state -- Grenada.

It would seem that the universal condemnation of the United States for its aggression against Grenada and the isolation in which it has found itself as a result should have served as a serious warning to Washington.

The pretensions of the United States to establish American orders in countries whose social system is not to its liking, its striving to place itself, its narrow interests above international law and general human interests, to make strength a gauge of justice and lawfulness -- all this cannot but bring grave consequences not only for others but also for the United States itself.

In the leading cricles of the Soviet Union it is deemed necessary to warn the United States Government with all seriousness about this and in connection with the plans to expand the armed interference in the affairs of Lebanon that are being harboured in Washington.

## 'EXPLOSIVE SITUATION' IN WEST BANK REPORTED

LD041142 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Amman November 4 TASS -- An explosive situation has developed in the West Bank of the Jordan. The shooting down of the participants in a peaceful demonstration in Si'ir village near Hebron by Israeli punitive troops has given rise to wide-spread indignation among local Arab population. The curfew imposed by the occupiers is in effect in the town round the clock. Hebron, Nabulus, Bethlehem, and a number of other populated localities have been blocked by Israeli troops.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah a prominent Palestinian public figure, who has been unlawfully removed by the Israeli authorities from the post of the mayor of Nabulus, has condemned Tel Aviv's arbitrariness. Israel, enjoying Washington's patronage, has made terror and violence against the Palestinians an official policy, he stated. The occupation authorities systematically violate norms of international law and increase the pace of colonisation of the West Bank and other occupied Arab territories.

## U.S. PLANS FOR INTERVENTION IN CUBA REPORTED

### Cuban-U.S. Exchanges

PM031442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevgeniy Bay report: "Preparing a New Provocation"]

[Text] Havana -- According to reports that have reached Havana in the last few hours, the United States is preparing an extremely dangerous provocation against socialist Cuba.

As is stated in a communique just issued by the Cuban Revolutionary Government, a U.S. note was received here in which Washington practically accuses Cuba of "incitement to terrorist acts against American citizens living abroad." The White House statement says in a highly threatening tone that the United States "will without hesitation take retaliatory measures wherever it considers them necessary."

In reply to the White House's provocative statement the Cuban Government sent Washington a note on 1 November saying, in particular, that Cuba's "involvement" in terrorist acts against North American citizens living abroad is the fruit of a sick imagination or else a deliberate, crude lie on the part of the U.S. Government. An unjustified threat from the United States, the Cuban Revolutionary Government statement says, cannot intimidate us. If the United States unleashes aggression against Cuba it will meet with a fitting rebuff from all the Cuban people.

The prediction made by the press here in relation to events in Grenada is thus confirmed. The criminal U.S. aggression against a tiny Caribbean country is only a part of the broad interventionist U.S. plans aimed not only against Grenada, but against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other countries in the region. The new provocative ballyhoo about Havana's alleged involvement in "terrorist acts against American citizens" indicates that the White House's actions are totally lacking in common sense and that the gentlemen on the Potomac have completely lost all sense of reality and responsibility for their actions.

Alongside the new campaign of lies, the United States has taken up an openly provocative stance with regard to the Cuban personnel on Grenada. According to information dating from 1 November, the Cuban Embassy was completely surrounded by American troops who were allowing nobody to enter or leave. The previous day the occupiers arrested two representatives of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Despite belonging to a diplomatic mission, they were sent to a prisoner camp and held there for several hours.

At the same time the Cuban Embassy in St. Georges received a note from P. Scoon, governor general of Grenada, the puppet of the American occupation forces. In the note the Cuban diplomatic personnel are instructed to leave the island within the next 24 hours. The Cuban Government has sent an answering note to Washington saying that the Cuban diplomatic personnel will not leave the country until all Cuban civilian personnel have been evacuated, including the wounded, prisoners, and dead.

(Footnote) (Stop press: It has become known that the United States is preparing to conduct provocative maneuvers not far from the Cuban coast.)

## U.S. 'Gearing Up'

LD031751 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (TASS) -- Having inflicted a bloody reprisal on the people of Grenada and trampled its independence and sovereignty, the Reagan administration, in a pathological euphoria of "success" at this piratical operation, and without pausing for breath, is gearing up its military machine in the region of the Caribbean Basin and Central America. A new large U.S. naval formation has joined the armada of vessels that the gang of robbers used as a cover for the invasion of Grenada. A flotilla of nine modern warships headed by the aircraft carrier "America" based at Norfolk (Virginia), has been dispatched to the Caribbean Sea. It comprises cruisers, destroyers and frigates with an almost 8,000-strong contingent of American servicemen. The U.S. mass media unambiguously point out that the main object of the new military action by Washington is -- Cuba. It is precisely regions adjacent to Cuban territorial waters that have been selected as the location for new American naval maneuvers, which can be seen as nothing other than a very crude military-political provocation aimed at blackmailing and scaring Cuba.

One's attention is drawn by the fact that the present deployment of American vessels off the Cuban coast is taking place simultaneously with a new flare-up of unbridled anti-Cuban hysteria by Washington.

The Reagan administration is trying in vain, on the one hand, to dampen the wave of indignation and protests, brought about by American brigandage in Grenada, and to justify its barbaric crimes, and on the other hand to prepare the propaganda soil for new large-scale military adventures in the Caribbean and Central American region, spearheaded against Cuba and also Nicaragua.

The present U.S. leaders, in the first place, the master of the White House himself, have shown themselves to be masters in the lies department, juggling facts and in the fabrication of every possible kind of political falsehoods. It is not surprising that the Western press increasingly compare the ways and propaganda methods of Reagan and Goebbels. But it may be that records in this sphere have been broken by Washington during its "Grenada operation." What fantastic inventions they resorted to in order to present matters in such a way as though the American troops, having occupied Grenada, have "saved" very nearly the whole Western Hemisphere from the "Cuban and Soviet threat." Grenada, the Washington slanderers pontificate, was allegedly "a bastion of Cuban troops." Incredible stores of weapons were allegedly discovered there, and documents were found testifying -- as Reagan claimed during a meeting with Baker, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate -- to the "intention of Cuba and the USSR to turn the island into a military base for conducting military adventures in the Caribbean region and in the Western Hemisphere in general."

One wonders how persons invested with state power can talk such garbage. Even the American press is ridiculing and exposing them as vulgar liars. After all, the actual state of affairs on Grenada, as American journalists have seen for themselves, flatly refutes these dirty concoctions.

But Washington, to all appearances, is being guided by the Jesuit precept -- the end justifies the means. In the case in point, having taken aim at Cuba, Reagan and his team are continuing to pile up mountains of unimaginable anti-Cuban lies and slander, taking things in this matter to absurdity. Thus, the U.S. State Department has charged Cuba with allegedly "having given an order to conduct terrorist activity against American citizens abroad."

This is indeed, as the saying goes, putting the blame at some one else's door. Reagan's "Grenada operation," and also his recent statements, just as the equally cynical admissions by CIA Director Casey, confirm that international terrorism and armed brigandage have become U.S. official state policy. It is precisely by this policy that Washington is guided when organizing new provocations against Cuba.

Exposing these provocations, the Cuban revolutionary government has stated that if the United States unleashes aggression against it, it will be met with due rebuff on the part of the Cuban people. The Soviet Union, the entire socialist community and all of peace-loving mankind is on Cuba's side.

## GRENADA: U.S. 'PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL' PLANS NOTED

LD031854 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger drew the line under the operations to occupy Grenada by informing officially the President of the United States of the ending of hostilities on that small Caribbean island against which Washington had sent large interventionist forces and used warships, fighter-bombers and helicopters.

Weinberger said that U.S. forces will be partially withdrawn from Grenada. Some units, according to statements of the Pentagon's representatives, will be sent to Lebanon. Nevertheless, approximately 3,000 U.S. troops will remain in Grenada, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports. They will continue the operations to suppress resistance. Going by press reports, partial withdrawal from Grenada of U.S. forces and their replacement with soldiers of the so-called "multinational" forces now being created by the United States will take several weeks.

Western correspondents staying in Grenada report on outrages by occupiers who comb the streets of Saint Georges, stage round-ups, arrest patriots. The interventionists have taken prisoner a large number of Grenadians who gave stubborn resistance to the occupiers. Many of them will stand trial. The scenario of the trial is now worked out by the military command of the interventionist forces.

The Washington administration continues brainwashing American legislators, seeking to get the congressional backing for its piratic action against sovereign Grenada and instigating anti-Cuban hysteria at the same time. Thus, the President of the United States had met with leader of the Republican majority in the Senate Howard Baker who later told journalists that Reagan will get the support in Congress if the "secret documents" allegedly seized in Grenada are published.

According to Baker, these are the documents allegedly "attesting" to the intention of Cuba and the Soviet Union to turn Grenada into a military base for ventures in the Caribbean Basin and the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

Such "sensations" announced by Reagan now and then have been exposed many times by the U.S. press as obvious lies. The CBS television network points out that since the very beginning of the invasion of Grenada the Reagan administration started making references to the "proofs" it was allegedly getting of the Cuban and Soviet threat to the Caribbean region. But what is it that the United States discovered on Grenada? According to initial statements, U.S. forces came up against a well-organized armed resistance by Cubans. But intelligence sources now admit that the overwhelming majority of Cubans are really building workers.

## U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES NEAR GRENADA REPORTED

LD041002 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- Three more American warships have been sent to Grenada's shores. As was reported today by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, with referenc to sources at the Reagan administration, two destroyers and a frigate will ensure control and observation of Grenada's coast.

Besides, a strike group of nine ships, led by the aircraft carrier "America", is now on its way to the Caribbean Sea. According to press reports, the group will participate in naval exercises planned to be held in direct proximity of Grenada.

News analysts view these reports as yet another testimony that having committed a bandit aggression against sovereign Grenada, the United States is now going to ensure there its constant military presence and to turn that insular state into a new springboard for interventionist sallies in Central and Latin America. In this connection, it is specially noted here that contrary to the Pentagon's broadly advertised operation of withdrawing American troops from Grenada, the bulk of the servicemen, who were involved in the invasion, will stay there for an indefinitely long time. That was reaffirmed by Charles Gillespie, head of the American mission, who is actually Washington's vice regent in Grenada.

## U.S. MILITARY'S 'CRUELTY, VIOLENCE' ON GRENADA

LD032124 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Road of Violence and Cruelty" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A small report transmitted on Wednesday evening by a correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation BBC from Grenada shows a staggering picture of arbitrariness and violence perpetrated by U.S. soldiers staged on the island the biggest hunt for humans in the history of the Caribbean countries. It follows from the report that the U.S. military manifest unprecedented cruelty. Having flouted sovereignty and independence of small Grenada, the interventionists are behaving as punitives. The British correspondent specifically describes how U.S. Marines were maltreating some members of the Grenadian Government. The report says that they were tied by soldiers and a U.S. officer, shouting insults, was threatening them with a bayonet.

All this reminds one of the conduct of U.S. aggressors in Vietnam, it is similar to what happens in many places trodden by U.S. interventionists. Mass executions and torture, wiping out of whole villages under the pretext of "pacification", punititve operations, barbarous bombings and shelling, large scale use of chemical weapons, such is the imcomplete list of the crimes that U.S. aggressors were committing on Vietnamese land.

And the United States continues the list of its crimes that was started long ago. The entire history of U.S. intervention in countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin is full of the examples of "gunboat diplomacy" to which Washington resorted so often. In mid-last century the U.S. Armed Forces under a false pretext of "protecting the lives and property of Americans" destroyed the port Greystown in Nicaragua.

Yankees who landed many times in Honduras to ensure the profits of the "United Fruit" Company sowed death and destruction there. And how cruelly they suppressed people's protest in Panama in 1964. The massacres staged by U.S. "Green Berets" who were supervising punitive operations against guerrillas are recalled with horror in Guatemala.

Cruelty, violence and crimes are rife wherever U.S. soldiers land. The United States has created its bases and military installations on the territories of more than 30 foreign states. U.S. garrisons situation there are the breeding grounds of crime.

Washington made an attempt to pass off the aggression against Grenada as an action allegedly prompted by the concern about "human rights". The cruelty and violence by which the path of the interventionists is marked expose the cynicism and hypocricy of such assertions.

## U.S. FINANCIAL AID TO GRENADA QUESTIONED

LD032258 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Peter McPherson, director of the Agency for International Development of the USA, told a press-conference on Wednesday that already in the current year the size of U.S. economic aid to a puppet regime, which the American occupiers are trying to install in Grenada, will reach nearly 3.5 million dollars.

Thus, following the American soldiers, the American dollar is "setting foot" on the long-suffering Grenadian land. The haste in appropriating lavish financial handouts to a non-existent "government" of the occupied island once again exposes for the whole world to see the real character of the aid rendered by the USA to foreign states. As prior to the overthrow of the legitimate government in Grenada by the American interventionists, the United States not only denied a single cent to that country, but also prevented the granting of credits to that country by international financial organisations and private banks.

The Washington "benefactors" have pursued the same line also vis-a-vis the other Caribbean states. When Jamaica pursued an independent foreign policy, it was subjected to financial boycott from the USA. But right after the present pro-American government came to power in Jamaica, it began receiving big sums in dollars.

The whole "Caribbean programme" widely publicised by the U.S. Administration is actually designed to ensure financial support for the American puppets in the region.

In addition the old Roman proverb "money has no smell" is obviously not true as regards the dollars appropriated by Washington for Grenada. As they are designed to serve as a cover for the criminal actions of the occupiers -- the barbarous destruction of buildings and the murder of peaceful civilians. The dollar rain over the small Caribbean island smells of the blood of Grenadian children who were killed by the bombs dropped from the American aircraft.

### RED CROSS EVACUATES WOUNDED CUBANS FROM GRENADA

LD031743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] After every possible obstacle raised by the United States, an airplane hired by the international committee of the Red Cross carrying Cubans wounded during the American invasion of Grenada has arrived in Havana. It delivered 57 people and 10 Cuban doctors accompanying them. The arrivals were met by Comrades Fidel Castro, Raul Castro and other leaders of the party and government. The wounded were taken to the hospital. The American side is continuing to delay the evacuation of Cuban citizens from Grenada.

### NICARAGUA LEADER ON VIGILANCE AGAINST U.S. ATTACK

LD031124 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Managua November 3 TASS -- Recent developments in Grenada have shown that the White House spokesmen's statements that the United States "is not going to attack Nicaragua" do not deserve the slightest trust, Carlos Nunez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and chairman of the Council of State of Nicaragua, declared here. It is well known, he said, that the Washington administration, using the instrumentality of the CIA is financing and directing the criminal acts of aggression staged against the Nicaraguan people by counter-revolutionary hirelings operating out of Honduras and Costa Rica. In these conditions, Carlos Nunez said, all Nicaraguans should take part in strengthening their homeland's defences and be prepared to repel an imperialist aggression. He emphasized that despite the Reagan administration's obvious preparations for armed intervention in Central America, Nicaragua will continue its efforts to prevent war and preserve peace in the region.

### JAMAICAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD021726 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- A delegation of the People's National Party of Jamaica headed by General Secretary of the People's National Party Paul Robertson, was staying in the CSSR since October 22 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee: in the international department, in the department of organisational party work, in the propaganda department. The delegation was received at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Central Council of Trade Unions, Tsentrosoyuz, the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The delegation and the People's National Party made a trip to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

The delegation placed a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum.

During the exchange of opinions and conservations that passed in the spirit of comradely mutual understanding and good will, a wide range of international and other political and economic problems was discussed.

The delegation left by air for home today.

## ANDROPOV CONFERS ORDER OF LENIN ON GEORGIA

LD282130 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic was awarded the Order of Lenin.

The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, signed by Yuriy Andropov, says that the award is conferred on it for "the major successes scored by the working people of Georgia in economic and cultural development and on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Friendship Treaty to Georgievsk between Russia and Georgia."

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers congratulated all working people of Georgia on the bicentenary of the Friendship Treaty of Georgievsk, which has bound Georgia's destiny forever with Russia, and the award of the Order of Lenin to their republic.

The conclusion of the Treaty of Georgievsk, the congratulatory message says, was a landmark, progressive event in the history of the freedom-loving and courageous Georgian people, saved it from physical destruction, and exerted favourable influence on its national rebirth and the development of its economy. The treaty sealed political, economic and cultural links between the Georgian and Russian peoples and their shared desire to develop friendship and cooperation.

The message says that the Georgian economy, which is part and parcel of the integral national economy of the USSR, has achieved a high level of development. Georgia's industry has been developing dynamically and is now producing daily ten times the amount of manufactures it turned out in the whole of 1921.

The advances of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic reveal strikingly and spaciously the advantages of the Soviet state system, the socialist way of life and the Leninist policy of nationalities conducted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the congratulatory message says.

## SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV CEREMONY 28 OCT

AU021807 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 28 October solemn meeting held in Kiev to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev from the "German fascist oppressors"]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests: Four decades have passed since the memorable days when one of the greatest battles of the Great Patriotic War -- the battle for the Dnepr -- ended and when our own Kiev was liberated from the German fascist oppressors.

Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers to cordially congratulate the inhabitants of Kiev, the working people of Kiev Oblast and of the entire Ukraine on the 40th anniversary of the great victory on the Dnepr and the liberation of our republic's capital city! (prolonged applause)

We congratulate from the bottom of our hearts all participants in the battle for the Dnepr, defenders and liberators of Kiev, war veterans, partisans, members of the underground movement, and toilers of the hinterland who won the victory with their labor feat on the remarkable occasion! (prolonged applause)

Having entered into mortal combat against the most dismal fruit of imperialism, Hitlerite fascism, our people were confident in the victory over the enemy from the first day of the war, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. They had faith in the mighty and invincible power of the socialist system, in the wisdom and will of Lenin's party, and in the unity and unshakable friendship among the peoples of the land of the soviets. History has confirmed the rightness of our cause. (applause)

The liberation of Kiev crowned one of the most important operations carried out by the Soviet Army -- the battle for the Dnepr. On those autumn days of 1943, the victorious volleys of Berlin were still far away. But the bitter battles which had already been fought displayed before the whole world samples of the heroism and valor of Soviet soldiers, and the military art of Soviet military leaders. The defeat of the Hitlerites at Moscow, the historic Stalingrad battle, the Kursk arch of fire, and the liberation of the North Caucasus, the Donbass, and of hundreds of cities and villages had convincingly confirmed that the Soviet Army was crushingly defeating and irreversibly expelling the hated enemy from its own Soviet land.

Five fronts commanded by prominent Soviet military leaders -- N.F. Vatutin, K.K. Rokossovskiy, I.S. Konev, R.Ya. Malinovskiy, and F.I. Tolbukhin -- were engaged in the battle for the Dnepr fought on an enormous territory, 750 km in length. The battle for the Dnepr assumed truly epic proportions. On 18 October 1943, PRAVDA wrote: "Having given to the world so many samples of soldiers' valor, the Red Army is surpassing itself."

On 6 November 1943, our ancient Kiev was cleaned from the fascist vermin. The operation of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine's capital city, brilliant in its idea and swift in its performance, was commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhuvkov. (applause) Mass heroism, valor, and courage were displayed in the battle for Kiev by the troops of the armies commanded by Generals K.S. Moskalenko, I.D. Chernyakhovskiy, N.P. Pukhov, F.F. Zhmachenko, S.G. Trofimenko, V.S. Polevoy, P.S. Rybalko, and S.A. Krasovskiy. (applause) Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.A. Yepishev, who is present at our meeting, was Military Council member in Army 38. (applause)

The might of the Soviet Army and the heroism and courage of its troops smashed the Hitlerite myth about the impenetrability of the "eastern wall." Having defeated the hateful enemy on the banks of the Slavutich [ancient Slav name for the Dnepr] and having seized important bridgeheads, our army had again covered its combat banners with unfading glory. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on 2,438 soldiers who displayed unprecedented heroism and courage in the battle or the Dnepr. It is to be noted that this glorious cohort included nearly 400 persons below 20 years of age. Among those on whom the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred were A.I. Alekseyev, M.V. Volkov, and A.V. Marakasov, Russians; N.I. Okhrimenko and A.D. Romanenko, Ukrainians; B.T. Aliseyko, Belorussian; V.V. Gvatseladze, Georgian; S. Mutkenov, Uzbek; S. Turdyyev, Tadzhik; and many other valiant soldiers, representatives of almost 40 nations and ethnic groups of our country.

It is impossible to list today all the heroes by name. But their feat will live in the pages of the grateful memory of the Ukrainian people, of all Soviet people! (prolonged applause)

It is symbolic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that 40 years ago, on those memorable days when our Army was engaged in the battle for the Dnepr, the order bearing the name of the glorious son of the Ukrainian people, Bogdan Khmelnitskiy, was instituted.

Order No 1 was presented to General A. I. Danilov who commanded the 12th Army. "I am very proud," he wrote later on, "that the USSR Supreme Soviet conferred the order named after an outstanding military leader who, 3 centuries ago, united our peoples in one family, on me, a Russian."

While commemorating the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev, the working people of the Soviet Ukraine once again express feelings of sincere gratitude to the Russian people and to all peoples of our country whose fraternal friendship and assistance have always been and are for the Ukraine's people a reliable support in their combat and labor accomplishments. (stormy applause)

The troops of the special Czechoslovak brigade commanded by Ludvik Svoboda liberated Kiev shoulder to shoulder with Soviet soldiers. Also remarkable is the fact that the Czechoslovak brigade was the first military unit to be awarded the Bogdan Khmelnitskiy Order. (applause) The bloody clashes with fascism had strengthened and tempered fraternal unity between our armies and peoples who are now united in the powerful community of the socialist countries -- the reliable bulwark of progress and peace on earth! (applause)

During the days of the heroic defense of Kiev, at the black hour of the occupation, in the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev, and in the bloody battles of the Great Patriotic War, millions of our fatherland's sons and daughters carried out their sacred duty before the motherland, having offered their lives for its freedom and independence.

Eternal glory to the fallen heroes!

(With a minute of silence, the participants paid tribute to the radiant memory of those fallen.)

While commemorating outstanding events involving the victories won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we do not forget the lessons of this war, because the forces which gave rise to and incited Hitlerite fascism to commit the greatest crimes against our people and against all of mankind have not disappeared.

In exposing the aggressive nature of imperialism, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said as early as 1913: In order to defend the collapsing capitalist society, the "bourgeoisie is ready to commit any savagery, brutality, or crime." And both the experience of the recent past, and the present situation in the world convincingly confirm the validity of these words.

The international situation has not been as acute and tense as it is now for a long time. And this has not been brought about by any accidental circumstances. This is the result of the policy pursued by the most reactionary circles of the United States and its allies, a policy aimed at reversing the wheel of history, at restoring lost positions, and at ensuring a military and strategic supremacy over us.

In order to achieve its aims, the present White House administration has chosen the method of kindling hatred and tensions, the method of lies and deceit. As is evident from the events in Lebanon, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Grenada, as well as from the incident with the South Korean plane, in this respect the United States is ready to resort to the most dirty, the most dangerous, and perfidious provocations.

It is quite obvious that a stake on the application of force, on confrontation, on an unrestricted arms race, and aggressive actions is fraught with the danger of a nuclear conflict.

Notwithstanding all the intrigues of the warmongers, our state's efforts are still aimed at preserving and consolidating peace. This has been firmly declared in the statement made by Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. At the same time, it is known from the report made by the USSR Ministry of Defense what additional measures we have been compelled to take to maintain a balance in nuclear means between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe.

As attested to by the world's press responses, Yu. V. Andropov's answers given recently to PRAVDA questions have been met with enormous interest all over the planet. While displaying goodwill, flexibility, and a constructive attitude, new important additional proposals were brought forward within the framework of our principled approach in order to bring the Geneva talks out of the deadlock. We have once again convincingly manifested before the whole world the readiness to accept bold decisions for the sake of parrying the nuclear danger from Europe. It is now up to the other side. Of course, we cannot and shall not risk our own security and the security of our allies.

Like all Soviet people, our republic's working people unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Yu. V. Andropov. (stormy applause)

The clear and noble goal of this policy is the prosperity of our socialist fatherland, the consolidation of its economic and defense potential, the rising living standards of the Soviet people, and the consolidation of general peace and of friendly relations among the peoples of our planet! (prolonged applause)

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on, emphasizing that the great and large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums were being implemented by the efforts of our entire multimillion-strong Soviet people.

The powerful stream of nationwide toil also includes Kiev labor accomplishments. While relying on fraternal assistance on the part of all peoples of our country, the working people of Kiev have not only raised the city from the ruins, but also made it very beautiful.

Kiev takes pride in its remarkable workers class, multiplying in a worthy way the country's national wealth to the glory of the city. (applause)

Many production collectives in the republic's capital city are successfully coping with the 1983 plans and socialist pledges. The plans are being overfulfilled for increasing the volume of industrial production, labor productivity, and the production of most items of importance.

The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan since the beginning of the 5-year period has already reached almost R250 million. Greatly accountable for this are the collectives front-ranking in socialist competitions: the Arsenal Plant, the S.P. Korolev, the Electronic Machines, the Artem, the Bolshevik, and the Kommunist Production Associations, the Leninskaya Kuznitsa Plant, the Darnitsa Silk Combine, and many others who are doing a great deal to apply scientific and technical achievements in practice, to improve production quality, and to consolidate the policy of economy.

Well known both all over the country and beyond its borders are the achievements of Kiev scientists who are contributing their appreciable part in promoting fundamental and applied sciences, and in accelerating scientific-technical progress. Fruitfully working in the city is a large detachment of the artistic intelligentsia, of workers engaged at higher schools, in health services, public education, and in the services sphere.

The harmonious and united party organization, numbering in the city almost 220,000 members, is the vanguard of the city's working people. It worthily implements high duty and mission to mobilize and direct the inhabitants of Kiev toward accomplishing the tasks set by the 26th congress of our Leninist party. (applause)

The remarkable event has also been honored with good deeds by Kiev Oblast working people. Working smoothly are the industrial enterprises of Belaya Tserkov, Vasilkov, Brovary, Irpen, and other cities. The oblast farmers have fulfilled socialist pledges for selling grain to the state. More than 680,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the fatherland's granaries. The stockbreeders are raising the production pace. They have won the Challenge Red Banner of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers for the 6-month work results.

Therefore, we wish the working people of the order-decorated Kiev Oblast to continue to multiply their part in raising the effectiveness of communal production, and in implementing the country's Food Program! (applause)

At the end Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said: The present accomplishments of the inhabitants of Kiev give every ground for a high appraisal. But, for communists, unshakable is Lenin's legacy: Not to stop at what has been achieved, to bear in mind unsettled problems, to advance, and to aspire for more.

It is a matter of honor for all inhabitants of Kiev to set an example for the entire republic in accomplishing socioeconomic and cultural tasks, and in the organization of work in public organizations.

The working people of Kiev City, Kiev Oblast, and of the entire republic, under the tested guidance of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, will undoubtfully do the utmost to deserve the glorious feats performed by the heroes of the Great Patriotic War! (prolonged applause)

Let us then work even harder for the benefit of our beloved motherland, while abiding by Lenin's legacy, and continuing in a worthy manner the cause of the Great October. (prolonged applause)

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to warmly congratulate you, all the working people of Kiev City and Oblast, and the soldiers of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District on the forthcoming 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. (prolonged applause)

Glory be to the victorious soldiers! (applause)

Glory be to the hero city of Kiev decorated with three orders! (applause)

Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! (stormy, prolonged applause)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the great party of Lenin! (stormy applause)

## SUPREME SOVIET PLAN, BUDGET SESSIONS CONTINUE

PM031056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] It has already been reported that preparatory commissions, planning and budget commissions, and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities are at work in Moscow on the preliminary examination of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984, the progress of 1983 plan fulfillment, the draft USSR State Budget for 1984, and the report on budget implementation in 1982. All 17 preparatory commissions are discussing reports by leaders of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, other USSR ministries and departments, and representatives of union republic Councils of Ministers.

It was emphasized in the speeches that, as a result of the implementation of the practical measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums in order to improve work style, intensify control over the execution of adopted decisions and strengthen state, plan and labor discipline, fulfillment of the plan in terms of the main indicators of national economic development and an increase in the growth rates of the country's economy and the people's prosperity are being secured this year.

Special attention is paid at the sessions to accelerating scientific and technical progress. Increasing labor productivity, reducing the materials-intensiveness and prime cost of output, increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and savings in material, labor, and financial resources.

It was stressed in the preparatory commission on the agro-industrial complex that, in line with the USSR Food Program and the 5-year plan targets, the 1984 plan envisages a further increase in the production of food and agricultural raw materials on the basis of the more efficient utilization of land and of material, technical, labor, and other resources, the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience and the orientation of all agro-industrial complex sectors toward attaining higher and stable and results.

At the sessions of the preparatory commission on science and technology there was a detailed discussion on improving the utilization of the country's scientific potential, accelerating the introduction into production of advanced technologies, highly productive machines and equipment, and industrial robots and instruments using microprocessor technology, and ensuring the speedy development of flexible automated production facilities and automated design systems making it possible to attain higher technical standards in production, a substantial growth in labor productivity, and reduction in the proportion of manual labor.

The sessions of the preparatory commission on consumer goods and trade are discussing with great interest the problems of increasing production, improving quality, and expanding the range of goods. The deputies spoke of the need to step up the activity of scientific research and design and planning organizations in this direction and to deepen work on studying prospects in consumer demand. It was noted that next year will see a growth in the output of light industry and the production of cultural, everyday, and household goods.

The sessions of the preparatory commission on nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources are discussing a careful and proprietorial attitude toward the environment. The Soviet state's economic successes, the deputies noted, are creating a firm basis for the implementation of the necessary measures to further ensure the conservation of nature and thrifty utilization of its riches. To this end it is planned to channel major state capital investments in this direction next year. Considerable funds are also being allocated to production associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. This will make it possible, in particular, to put down the discharge of polluted waters and reduce the volume of emissions in the atmosphere.

The draft 1984 plan and budget are the subject of constructive and businesslike discussion at the preparatory commissions on ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, construction, machine building, transport and communications public health and social security, and others.

The deputies proposals and suggestions will be examined at sessions of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

Taking part in the preparatory commissions sessions are V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of ministries and departments; and representatives of scientific institutions and public organizations.

The work of the preparatory commissions continues.

## LT GEN MAKARCHUK KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

PM311102 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary: "P.Ye. Makarchuk"]

[Excerpts] On 6 October 1983, in his 54th year, Lieutenant General Makarchuk, Petr Yefimovich, deputy commander of the Central Asian Military District and CPSU member since 1958, died as the result of a car accident. We have prematurely lost a communist and ardent patriot who all his life was an example of utter devotion to the Communist Party's cause and selfless service to the socialist fatherland.

P.Ye. Makarchuk was born into a peasant's family in Obozovka village in Vinnitsa Oblast in February 1930.

D.A. Kunyaev, S.N. Imashev, B.A. Ashimov, V.I. Petrov, M.D. Popov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, D.T. Yazov, V.F. Arapov, A.V. Kovtunov, N.M. Akhunov, Ye.A. Rusanov

## CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES LITERARY OFFICIAL

PM271119 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 October front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Conversation Between E.A. Shevardnadze and RSFSR Writer's Union Board Chairman S.V. Mikhalkov."

It states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received Hero of Socialist Labor S.V. Mikhalkov, chairman of the RSFSR Writers' Union Board, USSR Lenin and State Prizewinner, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy," in Tbilisi on an unspecified date. It also states that "E.A. Shevardnadze thanked S.V. Mikhalkov for the active participation of the RSFSR writers' organization in the organization and holding of the RSFSR Literature and Art Festival in Georgia."

## RSFSR COUNCIL VIEWS GOODS LAPSE, FALSE ACCOUNTS

LD011643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[From the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA review]

[Text] Today's edition publishes a report on a routine meeting of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. It examined the matter of progress in fulfilling tasks in the production of consumer goods per ruble of wages. It was noted that with the introduction of new economic indexes ministries and departments have begun to pay more attention to the production of consumer items. However, the level achieved cannot be described as satisfactory. Around 40 percent of Russian and all-union enterprises still do not take part in producing items for purchasers.

The Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has demanded of heads of branches and associations that new evaluation indexes for output of good per ruble of wages be brought to all labor collectives.

The Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers analyzed the state of work on combating falsification of accounts and fixing of books. The Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers called for strengthening personal responsibility of public servants for distortions in report documents and for qualitative improvements in the activity of internal department inspection and also of the CSA organs and those of people's control.

The meeting also discussed measures for further improving publication of literature in the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House in the light of the requirements of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

## POWER STATION BUILDERS ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

PM280929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Spoken. What Has Been Done?": "And the 'Backup' Is Still Insufficient"]

[Text] The questions raised in the report published under the above heading on 19 August have been examined by sessions of the bureaus of the Khmelnitskiy Ukrainian Communist Party gorkom, and the party committee of the Khmelnitskaya AES Construction Administration. A meeting of the construction site communists, attended by T. Lisovoy, first secretary of the party obkom, and G. Veretennikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, discussed the article "And the 'Backup' Is Still Insufficient." It was acknowledged that the criticism leveled at the AES Construction Administration and at the party obkom and gorkom was justified.

O. Lapko, first secretary of the construction site party committee, was reprimanded for not exercising sufficient control over the administration's activity. A. Dmitruk and A. Shcherban, deputy chiefs of the AES Construction Administration; Administration Chief P. Kalnichenko; and A. Zheleznyakov, chief of the Elektroyuzhmontazh Administration, have been severely reprimanded.

Proceedings against A. Trotsenko, director of the AES under construction, and Ye. Vazhenov, chief of the construction administration, have been instituted by the republican and oblast committees for people's control.

Measures are being taken to fulfill the housing construction plan in the current year. It is envisaged to complete by year's end 27,000 square meters of housing area, a department store, a bus station, a kindergarten, the first stage of the hospital complex, an installation for drinking water purification, a fire station, a vegetable warehouse, and storage facilities for food and industrial goods. The unfinished work in houses and hostels mentioned in the article has been made good. A technical quality inspectorate has been established and a control system for construction work quality has been developed and is being introduced in order to step up the monitoring of work quality by the construction administration. Steps are being taken to improve trade, and consumer, medical, and cultural services.

The party obkom's reply says that the obkom is seriously concerned with the laggardness in commissioning housing which has been experienced since the start of construction work. This stems mainly from the unsatisfactory deliveries of housing components by plants under the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. On the day that the article "And the 'Backup' Is Still Insufficient" was published, about 500 specialists were withdrawn from the AES construction and sent to other sites. The questions of material and technical supply and of the taking over of planned volumes of work by organizations subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are being unsatisfactorily resolved.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Collegium has heard the report by Deputy Minister G. Veretennikov on the results of his visit to the Khmelnitskaya AES. All subdivisions participating in the construction work have been instructed to take steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the article "And the 'Backup' Is Still Insufficient," and make good the unfinished work on housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects. Soyuzatomenergostroy has instructed the Yuzhenergostroy Trust and the Khmelnitskaya AES Construction Administration to review carefully the needs of construction workers at the Khmelnitskaya AES in respect of trade, consumer, medical, and cultural services and take these needs into account when drawing up the 1984 plan.

The oblast prosecutor's office has checked up on the observance of laws aimed at intensifying the struggle against embezzlement, economic mismanagement, and writeups at the Khmelnitskaya AES construction site. A whole range of violations has come to light. The reply sent to PRAVDA's editorial board by V. Pedun, acting oblast prosecutor, notes: The record-keeping and safeguarding of many material assets have not been ensured, embezzlement is permitted, and there is insufficient control over the quality of housing construction due to poorly prepared base and storage facilities, as well as to the negligent attitude of individual officials toward their duties.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against A. Lonachev, deputy chief of the AES construction, and A. Kushnir, sector chief at Yuzhenergostroymekhanizatsiya, for embezzlement of construction materials; against M. Kurgan, sector chief at Yuzhenergostroyizolyatsiya, for misappropriation of funds; against V. Odintsov, chief of No 7 Assembly Administration, and team leader V. Petrushenko for embezzlement of rolled metal.

## OFFICIAL INACTION ON AES PROBLEMS SCORED

PM011415 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Yu. Burov report: "Empty Answers; Commentary on the Official Response to the Letter from Leaders of Installation Worker Teams at the Balakovo AES"]

[Text] Balakovo, Saratov Oblast -- The letter from the leaders of installation worker teams at the Balakovo AES, published in the paper for 10 August, spoke of enforced stoppages owing to the lack of equipment and materials. The workers made this appeal to the suppliers: If you cannot expedite matters, at least dispatch everything ordered for the project on schedule.

A. Litvinenko, deputy director general of the "Atommash" Association, was the first to respond. But, alas, referring to some kind of change in the agreed timetable for the delivery of sluices, he reported that in August and September only the first assemblies would be dispatched, certainly not the sluices themselves.

The very same day another reply came -- from V.G. Pershin, deputy minister of power machine building:

"The ministry has examined the publication. The criticism of the Ministry of Power Machine Building is recognized as fair. The enterprises are taking steps to manufacture and dispatch equipment on the following dates. Three emergency sluices and one main sluice will be dispatched by 'Atommash' in September, and a further one in the fourth quarter...."

The disparity between the two official replies is naturally surprising. But this is just part of the trouble. What is worse is that both statements are unsubstantiated. A representative from the management of the Balakovo AES, now under construction, travelled to "Atommash" quite recently. After visiting the shops he saw for himself that the sluices that the machine builders were supposed, according to the plan, to deliver back in the second quarter would be ready at best in November. Nothing can be said as yet about the other ones.

The client reproof did not embarrass the suppliers. They immediately prepared a letter requesting another rescheduling. V. Zabara, deputy director general of "Atommash," personally wrote alongside the delayed items of equipment new and, in his view, more realistic dates. And he certified these amendments with his own signature and the date: 09/28/83.

Let us read the next response. G. Levchenko, acting director general at the Taganrog "Krasnyy Kotelshchik" Association, reports that the team leader's letter was discussed by the collective at the heat exchanger shop, which is manufacturing equipment for the AES. Additional steps have been taken. But not a word about the delivery dates! We must take another look at the reply from the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

Deputy Minister V.G. Pershin assured us that "Krasnyy Kotelshchik" would deliver 12 units of heat exchanger equipment and 2 units of the turbine regeneration system in September. Thus, 14 in all. But September came and went and only 9 units arrived. On the last days of the month, "Krasnyy Kotelshchik" leaders twice phoned Balakovo, trying to persuade the AES management to reschedule yet again.

Shortly after, V. Fendrik, a deputy chief of department, arrived in Balakovo and again requested that allowance be made for the difficulties that the Taganrog enterprise found itself in. He humbly asked: Don't leave us without our quarterly bonus; don't let the collective down. But what are the Balakovo installation workers, who are constantly let down by "Krasnyy Kotelshchik," supposed to do?

Yu. Vanushkin, deputy director of the Podolsk Machine-Building Plant, informed the editorial board that three heat exchangers for the Balakovo AES would be manufactured in September, and the other two in October. The reply from the Ministry of Power Machine Building again contradicts this information. "The Podolsk Machine-Building Plant will deliver five heat exchanger units in September of this year," Deputy Minister V.G. Pershin asserts. At the same time, an on-the-spot check has shown that the Podolsk machine builders will not fulfill their commitments to the AES before November....

After this, how can one believe the deputy minister's assurance that the Belgorod Power Machine-Building Plant would deliver pipelines and mountings in September? And indeed, of the 1,376 metric tons of pipeline, the Belgorod workers have delivered only 814 metric tons, and the main mounting, with which installation is to begin, is also missing.

"The 'Sibenergomash' Production Association," V.G. Pershin goes on to assert, "will dispatch four condensate tanks in August." We have other information: all the tanks have been made, but their poor quality is so obvious that the association still dares not dispatch the output to the client. No one can say when the defects will be eliminated.

A number of steps have recently been taken to strengthen delivery discipline. Enterprises are now held more strictly to account for nonfulfillment of contracts. One would think that from this standpoint a principled examination ought to be made of the instances of branches of contractual commitments discussed here. The other side of the affair is no less disturbing. The authors of the official replies have lavishly provided promises and assurance that, when verified, have not been borne out. The editorial office, and the readers with it, await the necessary explanations.

## PRAVDA URGES MINISTRY STAFF TO SET EXAMPLE

PM031054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Ministry Party Committee Tasks"]

[Text] Among the most important tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress is the task of improving the management of all the sectors of the economy and culture. And this largely depends on the attitude adopted by ministry and department party organizations, which are called upon resolutely and uncompromisingly to guard the interests of the state as a whole. To display more initiative and greater principledness -- this was the demand made on them from the congress rostrum.

The party is consistently implementing this line. A further indication of this is the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Ministry of Railways Party Committee To Develop Apparatus Communists' Initiative and Enhance Their Responsibility for the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums." This document provides an in-depth analysis of current party work problems in the sphere of management and is of fundamental importance for party organizations of all ministries and departments.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that the party committee of the Ministry of Railways, guided by party decisions, is implementing measures to develop the apparatus communists' initiative aimed at improving the performance of railroad transport and is focusing attention on the mobilization efforts and resources to ensure stable fulfillment of plan targets. At the same time, due persistence and principledness is still not being displayed in the enhancement of responsibility for the solution of major problems in improving management and ensuring the comprehensive development of the sector.

Despite certain positive tendencies observed this year, railroad transport is failing to completely fulfill shipments of coal, timber, cement, and other national economic freight. Shortcomings persist in the utilization of rolling stock, and the volume of irrational cross-hauls is great. Frequent deviations from the train schedule are tolerated. The standard of passenger services is low.

The noted shortcomings are partially a consequence of the fact that the ministry's party committee and the party organizations of the main administrations are not sufficiently exacting toward communist leaders. Party monitoring of the apparatus' activity in implementing party and government directives is inadequate. The party committee is not paying due attention to improving the style of work. Certain leaders are still relying on issuing orders and instructions in great numbers, official trips are not always productive, and executive discipline is poor.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on the Ministry of Railways party committee to raise the standard of organizational and political work in mobilizing communists and all apparatus staff to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions on surmounting shortcomings in the activity of railroad transport and to unconditionally fulfill shipment plans for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole. What main conclusions should party organizations in the administrative sphere draw from the resolution?

First and foremost, their efforts must be aimed at ensuring that the staff of ministries strive persistently to improve the state of affairs in subordinate enterprises and organizations and show constant concern for good socialist competition results and the extensive dissemination of leading collectives' valuable initiatives. The strengthening of discipline and establishment of proper order are crucial factors in improving the work of every sector. A persistent struggle must be waged to establish a high degree of organization both in the actual ministry apparatus and in subordinate collectives.

The task ahead is to intensify work on the selection and education of cadres in the spirit of high party-mindedness and high principle and increase communists' personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the areas in their charge. Ministry staff are called upon to set an example of model fulfillment of their official duty and to be intolerant of manifestations of laxity, parochialism, and departmental narrow-mindedness. It is important to elaborate and implement a system of measures to improve the work skills of apparatus staff and their knowledge of sector management and the efficient utilization of economic levers to improve enterprises' activity.

Great significance attaches to the refinement of management style. To get all the components of the ministries operating together smoothly it is necessary to instill in apparatus staff a businesslike attitude, a mutually exacting approach, and efficiency. There must be more persistence in eliminating instances of bureaucracy and red tape, interdepartmental correspondence needs to be generally reduced, and the practice of holding conferences and sessions must be straightened out.

The retooling of enterprises is an important task. A sector's work can only be fundamentally improved through the accelerated introduction of new equipment and progressive technology in line with future as well as present demands. To this end there must be constant monitoring to ensure the prompt elaboration and implementation of comprehensive programs which involve the creation of new machinery and equipment and the development and modernization of the production base. The fact of the matter is that the work of every communist in the apparatus must be evaluated according to his contribution to the implementation of technical progress.

Guided by the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, there is a great deal to be done to intensify the ideological tempering of communists and all ministry staff. To achieve this it is important to permanently link ideological and organizational work to the specific tasks facing the particular sector. The idea is to extend the practice whereby party members and candidate members report at party meetings and party committee and party bureau sessions on the fulfillment of statutory requirements.

Ministries' communists have a task of great state importance. In order to accomplish it in a fitting manner, they must be guided always and in all things by the requirements of the party and the instructions of its Central Committee.

## PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON ROLE OF KOMSOMOL

PM031523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Loyal Assistant"]

[Excerpts] The Komsomol is 65 years old today.

Komsomol members participate actively in resolving major political, economic, and sociocultural questions. They respond with concrete deeds to the party's appeal to strengthen discipline and order and to work more efficiently. They are doing much to mold in young men and women a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to give them a class tempering, and to educate them in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The party sees in the Komsomol a loyal, reliable assistant.

But we cannot fail to be aware that what has been done is merely the point from which we must proceed toward new heights. And in order to scale those heights it is important to bring into play all the unused potential and reserves in every Komsomol organization. There are considerable reserves of this kind. At times, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum said, Komsomol members remain aloof from the urgent problems that really worry young people and fail to respond promptly to new trends or interests among young people or to impart to them the necessary ideological thrust. Excessive organization and ostentatious bustle are sometimes a hindrance, and there is sometimes an inability to see matters through to their conclusion or to work with a high degree of effort.

The elimination of these shortcomings presupposes above all a more demanding and exacting attitude on the part of Komsomol members toward themselves and their comrades. Komsomol organizations need to step up the labor, moral, and ideological and political education of young people. It is necessary to comprehensively eliminate the desire of some young people for parasitism and their reluctance to work where society now needs them. It is necessary to strictly evaluate the attempts by some young men and women to distinguish themselves not by their knowledge of diligence but by expensive possessions bought with their parents' money.

It is the duty of party organizations to give the Komsomol daily assistance and support in implementing the tasks facing it. The responsibility of economic leaders and trade union committees for creating the conditions for highly productive work, successful study, and active leisure for young people should be increased. The practice of many party organizations in strengthening the party nucleus within the Komsomol merits attention. Of course, it is not simply a matter of increasing the number of communists working in the Komsomol, as sometimes happens. The main thing is to ensure that everyone regards work in the Komsomol as an important party assignment and to help young people to acquire the necessary experience.

Party committees and bureaus must take young people's affairs and concerns to heart, help to create a keen, creative atmosphere in Komsomol organizations, and not substitute for their leading role petty tutelage, a plethora of meetings and conferences, excessive paperwork, and, ultimately, merely the semblance of work.

It is important that party organizations look for effective new forms and methods ensuring the broad participation of party and labor veterans in young people's education. The party relies on their wealth of experience of life, politics, and the economy and on their active participation in solving the complex tasks of our time.

Reports and elections are now being held in party organizations. Meetings and conferences must analyze thoroughly the work of committees and bureaus in the leadership of the Komsomol, draw lessons from their experience, and outline specific measures to improve this work. The contribution made by young men and women to the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions depends to a great extent on the surge of efficiency that communists inspire in young people.

On the eve of the Great October Revolution's 66th anniversary, the CPSU Central Committee's fervent slogan resounds with renewed strength:

Long live the Leninist Komsomol -- the Communist Party's reliable assistant and combat reserve and the advanced detachment of young builders of communism!

## MOSCOW UPDATES SITUATION OF ICE-BOUND SHIPS

LD011218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The duty officer at the USSR Merchant Marine Ministry has received the latest report from the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev."

We are continuing to assist the tanker "Urengoy," says the captain of the atomic vessel, Anatoliy Alekseyevich (?Larikov). The wind is from the northeast. The thickness of the ice is 250-400 cm. The temperature minus 27 degrees.

The heroic battle against the elements has been going on in the Arctic for 3 weeks now. More than 20 ships have been taken out of thick ice during this time. But the situation in the Long Strait remains serious. Here, under the escort of the atomic icebreaker, the diesel-electric icebreaker "Admiral Makarov," with the tanker "Urengoy" in tow, is cutting its way through to Pevek.

## KUNAYEV FOLLOWS HARVEST PREPARATIONS IN KARAGANDA

WA241150 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 1

[KazTAG report: "Higher Efficiency in Organizational Work"]

[Text] The workers of Karaganda Oblast face major tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and developing industry, agriculture and the other sectors of the economy and culture. Ways to successfully realize these tasks were discussed at a meeting of the oblast party aktiv. Kazakh Communist Party Obkom First Secretary A.G. Korkin provided information on the measures implemented to conduct the harvesting in an organized manner and enhance the efficiency of the oblast's economy.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade D.A. Kunayev, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. In these decisive days of the harvesting, he said, it is essential to mobilize maximum efforts and facilities for successful harvest work and transportation and the sale of grain to the state. The party committees and local soviets and the trade union and Komsomol organizations face the task of increasing the tempo of work at all farms and in all brigades and links, and of disseminating leading experience more extensively and effectively. Within the oblast every possibility is available for creating a 1.5-year reserve of fodders, preparing publicly owned cattle for overwintering in a model way, and improving the situation on each farm. Irrigated farming requires constant attention, particularly in the Irtysh-Karaganda canal zone.

Dealing with questions of industrial development, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the need for the more rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements, the extensive dissemination of inventions and rationalizations, improvements in the economic mechanism and output quality, the decisive elimination of shortcomings in this matter, and preferential labor productivity growth.

Not only lagging collectives but also collectives that are average in terms of technical-economic indicators must be brought up to the level of leading collectives, new production capacities must be started up and assimilated in good time, and there must be constant concern for increasing output, extending the range and improving the quality of consumer goods, and for high rates in housing and cultural and everyday construction and work on public health projects.

As we improve the ideological-political, labor and moral education of the workers, Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized, it is essential to enhance responsibility for this on the part of party and soviet organs and economic leaders. In light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the speeches by CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at that plenum and at the meeting with party veterans, it is essential to achieve systematic improvement in the political culture and conscientious attitude of each worker toward production and public life.

Those participating in the aktiv meeting offered assurances that Karaganda will successfully carry out the harvesting of grain and potatoes and vegetables, sell as much of them as possible to the state, increase deliveries of livestock farming produce to the maximum, prepare comprehensively for the winter, and fulfill plans for the year and the five-year plan for the development of industry, capital construction and the oblast's entire economy.

Chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers B.A. Ashimov participated in the work of the aktiv meeting.

During his stay in the oblast, Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the rubber technical articles plant and inspected capacities that have been commissioned to produce special strong and heat-resistant conveyer belts. At the Karaganda metallurgical combine he visited the house of scientific and technical propaganda and talked with enterprise managers and specialists, party and soviet workers, and senior rolling-mill operators Yu.I. Antonov and R.G. Karimov. Note was made of the importance of accelerated assimilation of capacities in the tin-plate shop and the buildup of steel rolling production. The folowing USSR deputies took part in the conversation: deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy A.A. Kugushkin, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building Ye.Ya. Zvizhulev, deputy minister of the electrical Equipment Industry N.K. Pronin, and deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, G.I. Kavalerov; and also the chief engineer of Uralmashzavod B.D. Kotel'nikov.

At the agricultural testing station in Tel'manskiy Rayon Comrade D.A. Kunayev inspected the livestock premises built in a short period using framed structural elements, and the fields of the "Leninskiy" Sovkhoz. He was interested in the construction of the Dzhartasskiy canal and the "Tsentral'nyy" airport near Karaganda. In the oblast center he visited the musical comedy theater, the personal services center [dom byta], the new circus building and the reconstructed "Yubileynyy" self-service department store, and took a look at the construction in the city.

In their trip around the oblast Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompanied by the first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom A.G. Korkin, Oblispolkom Chairman Z.I. Inkarbayev and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee official D.B. Bekezhanov.

## PRAVDA CALLS FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTION STRUCTURE

PM311130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Production Structure"]

[Excerpt] In the period that has elapsed in the 11th 5-Year Plan, especially since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, we have devoted great attention to improving production structure and to accelerating the buildup of output, which determines technical progress in the national economy. Production of robotized equipment and machine tools with digital program control is increasing at preferential rates. In the first 9 months of the year, output of industrial robots was more than double what it was during the same period last year, while production of machine tools with digital program control was up by 16 percent. Many machine-building sectors are now more successfully fulfilling their plans for the introduction of new equipment and for the discontinuance of outmoded equipment.

At the same time, it must be admitted that by no means all enterprises and sectors have achieved material change in this task. Under current conditions it is particularly important to ensure that electricity generation develops at increasingly preferential rates. But this is not the case in practice. In the first 9 months of the year the volume of production increased by 3 percent at the Ministry of Power and Electrification, while industrial output for the country as a whole increased by 4.1 percent. And the reason for the delay in developing electrification lies in the fact that year in and year out the Ministry of Power and Electrification construction workers have been failing to fulfill their plan for the commissioning of new capacity.

Improving the structure of metal-working equipment by increasing the output of advanced forging and pressing machinery plays a major role in reducing output's material-intensiveness. This is clearly stated in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. But progress is slow in improving the structure of output at Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry plants. In the years of the current 5-year plan machine-building enterprises must introduce component-making mills, enabling labor productivity to be sharply increased, and use metal with minimal waste. Such mills are being successfully built by the All-Union Metallurgical Machine-Building Research and Development Institute Scientific Production Association. The mass production of these mills has been entrusted to the Voronezh-based M.I. Kalinin pressing and forging equipment plant, but production of this advanced equipment has not yet begun there.

The economic and social importance of displacing the heavy manual labor involved in transport and warehousing operations and in other ancillary operations is common knowledge. A corresponding integrated program has been devised and the sectors now have targets for reducing the percentage of manual labor. The program's fulfillment is, however, way behind schedule. And one of the reasons for this is the shortage of handling equipment, especially lift trucks. Plants in Lvov and Yerevan have not been fulfilling their 5-year plan targets for production.

The improvement of the industry's structure must proceed in many directions. First and foremost it is important to achieve a balance in the development of the extracting and processing sectors, establish a correct ratio between the growth rate of heavy and light industry, and ensure increased preferential development of key industrial sectors -- power, machine-building, the chemical and electronics industries, instrument-making, and robotics. This will be decided by USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and sector staffs.

Now that the draft state plan for the fourth year of the 5-year plan period is being finalized, it is important to allow for all the structural changes needed in industrial development.

Particular importance attaches to ensuring that every sector of the national economy is electrified to a high degree. The amount of electricity generated must be increased to the point where it is sufficient not only for newly-commissioned plant, but also for the rapid retooling of existing production facilities and a steady increase in the electricity-worker ratio. The commissioning of capacities at AES and hydroelectric and thermal power stations must be accelerated and old and inefficient units must be more rapidly replaced.

Progressive structural change must also be sought within each sector. For example, less power-intensive ways of making cement must be more rapidly introduced and everything must be done to develop opencut coal extraction, thorough oil refining and so on. It is also important to improve the structure of industry territorially -- by forming industrial complexes on the basis of production combines and cooperatives, and to create procurement and repair units shared by the whole region. To keep things in perspective, structural change must be based on a firm scientific and technical foundation and on scientists' in-depth research.

Ensuring an increase in production efficiency is a concern for the whole people and each party organization. Those local party committees which do not immerse themselves in current business but look ahead to the future of enterprises, the sector, and the region, and which persistently solve long-term questions are doing the right thing. The success of this work is directly dependent on establishing strict order and discipline in production, improving competition for accelerating technical progress, and constant concern for increasing cadres' skills and developing their initiative and sense of responsibility.

Continuously improving the structure of production means creating concrete conditions for its rapid growth and for increasing the motherland's economic might.

## BRIEFS

SAKHALIN PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION -- Construction of a well-appointed settlement for construction workers on the Sakhalin-Komsomolsk na Amure gas pipeline has begun in Noglikskiy Rayon in Sakhalin. The new trunk line will cross the bottom of the Tatar Straits and will cross mountains. It will supply Sakhalin fuel to Komsomolsk ne Amure. The first stage of the gas pipeline is to be commissioned in summer 1986. Mighty equipment will make it possible to claim the full reserves of gas at the oilfields. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

BOGUCHANY GES CONSTRUCTION -- Moscow 3 Nov (TASS) -- The planned capacity of Boguchany GES, which is being built on the Angara, is 4 million kw. The average power generation calculated over many years will amount to 17,600 million kwh. The cost of 1 kwh of electricity here will, it is believed, be only 0.11 kopeck, which is six times cheaper than at thermal power stations. The cost of building the reservoir was 2.6 times more than, say, at Ust-Ilim; this was due to more consideration being taken for protecting the environment and natural resources. Builders are now preparing to dam the Angara, an event which will commence next October. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0825 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

## PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL BODIES

PM031146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Rayon Agro-Industrial Association Councils"]

[Text] Harvesting is nearing completion. Many farms have successful fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, and other vegetables to the state and have laid in sufficient feed. Stockraising workers have produced more output than last year. Rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations, which have spearheaded rural workers' struggle to increase arable and livestock productivity, are gathering momentum. They are doing a considerable amount to strengthen intersector ties, thereby boosting the rural economy and increasing the country's food stocks.

Questions relating to cooperation between partners assume particular topicality now that the activities of ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex are planned as a single entity. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, ensuring that the entire economic mechanism functions smoothly and without interruption is both a current requirement and a policy task for the future.

The agro-industrial association is headed by the council, on which the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and allied-sector enterprises its. It is invested with the rights of an organ of state management and has broad powers. The majority of rayon agro-industrial association councils make full use of them. Attention is mainly focused on coordinating the partners' actions and ensuring efficient use of resources. Rayon associations create central funds, work for cheaper services, and give particular attention to coordinating the partners' action in the struggle to achieve good end results, introduce autonomous financing and the team contract method, and solve social problems. The councils of the Yefremovskiy (Tula Oblast), Novaleksandrovskiy (Stavropol Oblast), and other agro-industrial associations operate in precisely this way.

A rayon agro-industrial association can do much if it acts in an enterprising and creative manner. But some associations have still not found their feet, as they saying goes. In Yaroslavl Oblast, for example, a number of rayon agro-industrial associations are scarcely monitoring the partners' work and are not coordinating their plans with farmers' needs and wants. As a rule, only the day-to-day affairs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are examined at association meetings. Minor questions are sometimes raised for discussion. Dnepropetrovsk Oblast's Nikolskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association, for example, adopted decisions on the purchase of sportswear and the transfer of property. And yet economic problems fell outside its field of vision.

Choosing the right course, developing a genuinely businesslike management style, and resolutely eliminating inertia and old habits are paramount tasks. The whole point of the reorganization has not yet been grasped everywhere. Some associations have an obsession with producing documents, and petty tutelage over farms has still not have eliminated. S. Zharikov, chief agronomist on Smolensk Oblast's "Aleksandrino" Sovkhoz, writes to PRAVDA that the Novoduginskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association demanded a report on the introduction of the zonal farming system in which there were several thousand indicators. And when the farm decided to allocate crops in line with crop rotations, the association forced its own crop structure on it. "This formalistic approach," the agronomist writes, "is damaging the land and the crops."

The rayon agro-industrial association council is a collective and democratic organ. Farm leaders are now involved in managing the agro-industrial complex. They are in the majority on the council, which means, naturally, that in practice kolkhozes and sovkhozes get priority. In a number of rayons, however, the organizational period has been protracted. In some places land reclamation and processing enterprises have not been included in the association. Such omissions must be speedily eliminated.

The job of seeing that adopted decisions are fulfilled falls to the association's working apparatus. Its structure and personnel do not as yet always meet current requirements, and economic subunits have not been sufficiently strengthened in some places. Intersector ties in departments have still to be created in a number of places. Bringing the apparatus up to strength with skilled experts and getting the work of intersector commissions established must be attended to as quickly as possible.

One of the rayon agro-industrial association's immediate tasks is to ensure the efficient and harmonious cooperation of every enterprise and organization represented in the association. The countryside's partners must, however, proceed primarily from farms' interests. As is well known, their work is now assessed in relation to the growth of production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes they serve. Unfortunately, the partners are being slow to adapt, and not enough is being done to improve economic relations with farmers.

The association's councils must make higher demands on the partners. Ministries and departments sometimes take an incorrect line. Some of them have hitherto failed to give their enterprises instructions on reallocating funds to a rayon agro-industrial association's central funds. Many partners are still making big profits at the farms' expense. Hence the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture overfulfilled its profit target by 9 percent in the first 6 months of the year. A departmentalist approach can do serious harm to the agro-industrial complex's development.

A major role in establishing agro-industrial associations belongs to local party and soviet organs. They must help rayon agro-industrial association councils to determine the main areas in which to apply resources but not duplicate them or take over the solution of petty economic tasks. The new organs' style and methods must be regularly monitored, and modern economic thinking must be developed in their employees.

The practice of rayon agro-industrial association councils' work has shown that they are on the right road. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organizations serving them are now operating as one, jointly striving for a good end result. The main thing now is to deepen and improve these organs' work. The following CPSU Central Committee October slogan exhorts further achievements.

"Workers in the agro-industrial complex! Accelerate the intensification of agricultural production! Strive to reliably supply the country with food and agricultural raw materials!

"Increase your contribution to implementing the Food Program!"

## CSA PROVIDES DATA ON AZERBAIJAN HARVEST

LD022354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Azerbaijan SSR agricultural workers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain crops, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruit, cucurbits, tea, and potatoes. This is reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Procurement centers and processing enterprises have received from the republic's farms: 361,000 metric tons of grain crops; 836,000 metric tons of raw cotton; 1.62 million metric tons of grapes; 650,000 metric tons of vegetables; 170,000 metric tons of fruit; 38,000 metric tons of cucurbits, 29,000 metric tons of tea; and 60,000 metric tons of potatoes.

Supplies of grapes and vegetables to towns and industrial centers have been overfulfilled. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have stockpiled grain crop seeds for next year's harvest. Sales of produce to the state are continuing.

## MARITIME KRAY SHORTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS

LD041003 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Talk by correspondent Vitaliy Soldatov]

[Excerpts] Although it is too early yet to talk about the final results of the harvest, there is a touchy question which we just cannot avoid: Why, year in and year out, do we have to send tens of thousands of Maritimers to kolkhozes and sovkhozes from various branches of our economy? Don't they have anything to do at their primary working places?

The point is that they have. But there is a shortage of people in the countryside; the villages are unable to cope with the cadres at their disposal. And because of this we are unable to raise sharply the effectiveness of land utilization and the rest of the production potential, despite the fact that colossal funds are constantly invested in agriculture. In order to solve this problem, what is needed is to staff speedily the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a permanent, skilled work force.

So the first steps in resolving the cadres policy in the countryside have been made, that is, the social restructuring of the village and the creation of a complex of urban comforts for rural workers. These comforts are not that abundant, but they are already there.

I am not going to dwell on them in detail; we have already repeatedly discussed them in radio and television programs. It would be more in place to imagine the magnitude of the work that has to be carried out. In order to meet the housing requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it will be necessary to build 2.5 square meters of living space. The available rural housing is far from perfect and can by no means be compared with urban housing as regards everyday comforts. Only 20 percent of rural housing is equipped with central heating and tap water, 14 percent with water closets, and 2 percent with a hot water supply. I am leaving out other social problems created by the shortage of establishments of culture, public health, trade, public catering and everyday services.

The plenum of the maritime party kraykom formulated the problem thus: if extraordinary measures are not taken the shortage of rural cadres will rise.

## MOSCOW REPORTS ON DELAYS IN REPAIR WORK

LD272358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The country's rural mechanizers have begun an all-union competition for the exemplary preparation of equipment for field work in 1984. News commentator Semen Astakhov is at the microphone:

In the European part of the country quite a few kolkhozes and sovkhozes, entire rayons and even oblasts are repeating the mistakes of previous years.

For example they are not hurrying to repair equipment in Yaroslavl, Korov, and Perm Oblasts and in Dagestan. The amount of repair work to be carried out has not yet been assessed there. Combines and other complex machines have not been delivered to Selkhoztekhnika factories, although it will not be possible to get them there through the snow when winter comes. A very difficult situation with regard to repairs is developing in Siberia, in the Urals and in the Kazakh virgin lands. Fieldwork was carried out in difficult conditions there this year because of heavy rain.

There is only one way out of the situation that has arisen. The organization of repairs must be dealt with promptly. Equipment must be brought to workshops and factories earlier than usual. I want to stress yet again that the principal condition for success is good organization of the work.

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNION PLENUM HELD; 2 MERGED

PM311420 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Yu. Shabanov article: "On the Level of New Tasks"]

[Text] A joint plenum was held in Moscow of the Central Committees of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union and Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Procurement Workers' Trade Union which examined the questions of uniting the sector trade unions and strengthening the trade union organizations' ideological-education work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the tasks set at the Plenum by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum was opened by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. He noted that the Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Procurement Workers' Trade Union, formed in 1981 in connection with the creation of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, has done definite work and has actively promoted the mobilization of rural workers to fulfill the Food Program and increase procurement of fruit and vegetable produce. However, with the creation of the agro-industrial complex and rayon agro-industrial associations the presence of two trade unions in the countryside has turned out to be inexpedient and has not promoted the concentration of partners' forces and resources. The presidiums of the sector trade unions' Central Committees made the request to the AUCCTU Presidium to merge the sector trade unions. This request has been satisfied. The plenum's participants unanimously supported the proposal. M.B. Ryzhikov was elected chairman of the agricultural workers' trade union Central Committee.

"We look upon the trade unions' merger," AUCCTU Secretary S.V. Kozlov later said in his report, "not as a simple addition, but as a multiplication of forces. And this must have a beneficial influence on improving the trade union committees' organizational and ideological-education work, as demanded by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1982) Plenum."

Taking part in the plenum's work were V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; G.S. Zoltoukhin, USSR minister of procurement; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; A.A. Pronin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; and other executives from ministries and departments.

## CPSU ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON URAL SCIENCE CENTER

PM311611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On the Work of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center."

The resolution which has been adopted notes that the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center makes a large contribution to the development of the country's economy and of the Urals' productive forces and to the exploitation of its natural resources, works constantly to improve the standards and efficiency of basic and applied research, and plays an important role in improving the qualifications of scientific cadres and in developing education and culture in the USSR's oldest region.

Over the past few years the center's institutes have resolved a number of important theoretical and applied problems in mathematics, physics, mechanics, and economics. The research by geologists, geophysicists, and economists has been concentrated on the elaboration of scientific foundations for the further expansion of the Ural's mineral and raw materials base. The center has carried out a certain amount of work to consolidate the material and technical base and to stabilize the cadres of scientific research institutes and laboratories.

At the same time, the activity of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center, with considerable scientific potential at its disposal, still fails to fully satisfy the party decisions. The center's scientists exert insufficient influence on the growth of social production efficiency, on boosting labor productivity, and on the region's economic and social development.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center Presidium is insufficiently persistent concerning the pooling of efforts by the academic and sectorial scientific research institutes and VUZes in the Ural. The Interdepartmental Council for the Coordination of Scientific Research, set up under the Scientific Center's Presidium, has still not sufficiently actively mobilized the scientists for resolving the region's most urgent problems and is slack about involving in the sphere of its activity the sectorial institutes and VUZes, particularly those located beyond the boundaries of Sverdlovsk Oblast.

The center's scientific institutions have failed to establish close cooperation and to set up scientific and production work sharing with the enterprises and organizations of the national economy's sectors, or to accelerate the introduction of the results of science into practice, which is particularly important for the reconstruction and retooling of the Ural's industry.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center Presidium gives insufficient attention to the elaboration of the problems of history, the question of the Ural's social development, and the education of working people and, above all, of youth.

The party committees are slack in guiding the collectives' efforts toward raising the efficiency of scientific research and speeding up the assimilation of its results in production, are weak in coordinating the organizational and practical activity of party organizations in scientific institutions, and have yet to launch a proper struggle to strengthen discipline, improve labor organization, and raise the efficiency of ideological-educational and mass-political work.

The CPSU Central Committee has emphasized that the main task of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center is to consistently and persistently implement the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy," and the propositions and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, concerning the questions of improving the efficiency and quality of scientific research and the maximum utilization of its results in the national economy.

The resolution notes that the scientists' efforts must be oriented toward key basic and applied research based upon the urgent requirements of the development of the Ural's productive forces, the intensification of production, and the elimination of unjustified duplication of effort and petty topics. Persistent work must be done to expand and consolidate the links with production and develop commissioned research more widely. The creative joint work with enterprises must be aimed at reducing the time taken for the development and introduction of progressive technology, equipment and instruments, and materials. The scientists and specialists from sectorial scientific research institutes, industrial enterprises, VUZes, and divisions of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and of scientific and technical societies must be more involved in the solution of tasks concerning the speeding up of the utilization of scientific achievements in production.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center Presidium has been instructed to decisively improve the coordination of the regional scientific institutions' activity regardless of their departmental subordination. They must be enlisted in direct participation in the development and implementation of comprehensive scientific and technical programs, and temporary intersectorial scientific subdivisions must be set up wherever necessary. Special attention must be given to the conduct of research connected with the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs.

The CPSU Central Committee has called upon the scientific center's leadership to strive persistently to substantially enhance the scientists' contribution to the process of the reconstruction, modernization, and retooling of machine building, metallurgical, and chemical enterprises, the development of the agro-industrial complex, the expansion of the mineral and raw materials base, the comprehensive processing of raw materials, the creation of principally new waste-free and energy-saving production processes, the implementation of rational use of natural resources, and the recultivation of land in industrial zones.

The center's Presidium has been set the task of promoting the correct distribution of resources and funds among the fundamental branches of science and of promoting a substantiated correlation between expenditure on scientific research and experimental design development with a view to fuller utilization of the scientific and experimental production potential. The scientific center's Interdepartmental Council for Coordination of Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences must play a greater role in the mobilization of scientists for resolving the region's urgent problems.

It has been recommended that the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center raise the level of work aimed at the practical implementation of the results of basic and applied research and help in the widespread assimilation of scientific achievements in production.

It has been deemed necessary to implement measures for the fuller and more rational utilization of the Ural's scientific potential and for enhancing its practical effect on production.

On this basis, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences, together with the USSR Gosplan, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and interested ministries, have been instructed to provide in the next 5-year plan for measures aimed at creating and technically equipping experimental and experimental-production bases in the scientific organizations which are best prepared for this.

They, together with the appropriate ministries and departments, have been instructed to organize the fuller utilization of the experimental production base of the Ural's industrial enterprises and organizations to conduct joint experiments and trials of new machines, equipment, materials, and technological processes on the basis of scientific and technical programs, socialist community contracts, and introduction of scientific results in production. It has been suggested that regulations governing the procedure for the collective utilization of these bases by academic and sectorial scientific organizations, industrial enterprises, and VUZes be drawn up and approved.

Specific measures are envisaged for developing and consolidating the material base of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center and improving the housing and consumer conditions for its workers.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, when reviewing and approving the research program of the Ural Scientific Center, has been ordered to proceed from the need to speed up the development of work on the basic and applied spheres of physical and technical problems in metallurgy and machine science, organic chemistry, and ecology, coordinating them with the region's long-term economic development and with the activity of the Bashkir and Komi ASSR branches and the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It has been recommended that workers from local and central planning organs be enlisted for the elaboration of regional comprehensive programs for scientific and technical progress.

The resolution draws attention to the need to ensure a decisive turning in the work by all the Ural's social scientists in the direction of real and practical tasks and to step up the work on the elaboration of socioeconomic problems concerning the comprehensive development of the Ural's productive forces, specialization and production sharing, the history of the formation and development of the working class and collective peasantry, and the contemporary social processes.

Noting that the construction and installation ministries and the planning organs underestimate the importance of the priority commissioning of projects of the Ural's experimental base as a determining factor of accelerating the scientific and technical progress, the CPSU Central Committee has requested the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Academy of Sciences to take steps to eliminate this shortcoming and ensure the fulfillment of construction and assembly work plans and the commissioning, on schedule, of projects for the Ural Scientific Center both during the current and during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the Sverdlovsk, Perm, Udmurt, Chelyabinsk, and Orenburg CPSU Obkoms to step up their leadership of party organizations in the scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center and to strive to enhance their influence upon the activity of scientific collectives, increasing the efficiency of scientific research, and creating an atmosphere of creative search and high activeness by all workers who should be responsible for the end results.

It is recommended that the party obkoms and the primary party organizations give greater attention to the question of the training and placement of highly qualified scientific cadres, to ensuring that they master the ideological riches of Marxism-Leninism, to interpreting in depth the CPSU's theoretical and practical activity, and forming their communist world outlook.

Proceeding from the need to coordinate the efforts of communists in fulfilling the tasks imposed upon the collectives and the need for exchanging work experience, it has been deemed expedient to set up a council of party organization secretaries from the institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center.

## COSMONAUTS INSTALL SECOND BATTERY ON SALYUT-7

LD031321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Nov 83

[TASS report]

[Text] An outstanding achievement has been accomplished for Soviet cosmonautics. Fitting and assembly work has been carried out in open space. TASS reports:

Soviet science and technology has achieved new success in mastering space. For the first time in the practice of orbital flights on the scientific orbital station Salyut-7, unique fitting and assembly work -- which was planned in advance -- has been carried out in open space. As reported, on 1 November 1983 Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov went into open space and set up an additional solar battery in accordance with the program for ensuring the prolonged usage of the Salyut-7 orbital station.

On 3 November 1983 the crew of the station made yet another exit into space and set up a second additional solar battery. The work in open space, which was carried out using special mechanisms and devices and which also took into account the experience of the previous exit, began at 6 hours 47 minutes Moscow time and continued for 2 hours 55 minutes.

The crew performed the responsible and complex fitting operation in close cooperation with specialists at flight control. The activities of the crew had been practiced before the flight in a hydro-pool imitating weightlessness at the cosmonaut training center named after Gagarin.

During the actual spacewalk, these activities were reproduced by the testers in the hydro-pool [on earth] according to the cosmonauts' schedule.

The total time spent by the crew in open space during the two spacewalks was 5 hours 45 minutes.

As a result of the successful work carried out by the crew, the capacity of the station's electrical supply system has been increased. This makes it possible to considerably expand the program for scientific and technological research and experiments. The high level of reliability of the spacesuits, which provided normal conditions for being and working outside the station, was confirmed during the crew's execution of complex and labor-intensive operations under open space conditions. The fitting and assembly operation carried out by Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov has confirmed the prospects for the technology developed in the assembly of large-scale structures under space conditions and also the correctness of the constructive decision [konstruktivnykh reshenii] which were made as well as the methods of carrying out the work.

The unique experiment in space, which has been successfully carried out, is a new achievement for the fatherland's science and technology, and presents yet another gift to the homeland for the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

## AIR FORCE MAIN STAFF DEPUTY IDENTIFIED

PM311101 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 October 1983 second edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion" and the headline "This Is Not Done for Form's Sake" a 1,200-word reply to a reader's query on officer responsibility. The author of the reply is identified as "Lieutenant General of Aviation P. Belopozhko, first deputy chief of the Air Force Main Staff."

## OFFICER TRAINING IN CIVILIAN VUZES SCRUTINIZED

PM271127 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 October 1983 second edition front-pages a 1,200-word editorial entitled "The Institute Military Department." The editorial notes the "important place" occupied by military departments of civilian VUZes in training reserve officers. After noting some satisfactory aspects of work in such departments, the editorial continues:

"Unfortunately matters are that way by no means everywhere. The military departments of a number of VUZes, the Far East State University, and the A.M. Gorkiy Perm State University, for example, still show insufficient care in molding in students the skill required in work with combat hardware and developing their tactical vision and ability to firmly lead a subunit in the complex atmosphere of modern warfare. The correct correlation between theory and practice is not always observed, and much time is spent dealing with questions which do not have an important part in the life of troops and naval forces. There are omissions in students' military-patriotic education, in developing their sense of independence and initiative, and in inculcating such qualities as perseverance, formation discipline, and physical endurance."

The editorial notes the "benefit" of good ties between VUZ military departments and the armed forces but blames "shortcomings in material provision" for a loss of quality in officers' training. The editorial calls on "higher authorities," including university chancellors and VUZ party committees, to help.